ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.
be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28723—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia
And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
L. CLYDE	4136	500	J. L. Parfitt	23rd Apr
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th ,,
L. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
L. THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

he steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta raltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers nship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, d London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railay Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail ute, and Coupons are issued for places in e Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. xpress."

eavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the ernoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only nd packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of ving their baggage correctly labelled with port of destinion.

O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
OHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
ATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	19th ,,

n addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves r China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at y port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
on House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
MPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
O TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued t London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, an BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3.800	650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

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PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

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CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement fo Families and Parties.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

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KARACHI—Camp.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd April, 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 27th April, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on the 24th April, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on 21st April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

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BOMBAY.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 31st March, 1892. Agents.

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FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

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ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

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S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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AT NOMINAL PRICES.

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CHURCH GATE STREET.

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Phillips' "Miniature" Pocket Field or Opera Glass	10	8
Phillips' "Prince" Marine Glass	50	0
Phillips' "Shikaree" or Camp Binocular	55	0
Phillips' "Primus Combination" ,,	60	0
The "Spotter" Binocular, with shades and sling	20	0
The "Volunteer" Field and Marine Glass	33	8
The "Tourist" Field, Race, Marine or Tour Glass	48	8
The New Regulation Field Glass (approved by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief)	55	0
The New Regulation Field Glass in Aluminium	95	0

	Rs.	a.
5650 Opera Glass 17 lines	15	0
Do. do. do. 21 lines	20	0
3720 do. do. 17 lines	22	8
Do. do. do. 21 lines	30	0
3670 do. do. "Marine Duchess," suitable for Opera or Marine use	20	0
Field and Marine Glasses in Leather Sling Cases, from Rs. 16-8 to	40	0
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Do. do. two draw, very powerful, 24 lines	85	0

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HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.
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SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.

WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 9
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Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket	6 for Rs. 12-8
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Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

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WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES,
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TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

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UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

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BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.

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Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

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Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

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With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

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THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
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Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."
REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.	Credit Prices. Rs.	a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—				
No. 000 Half gallon size	9	8	10	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	11	0	12	0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11	8	13	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	13	8	15	4
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15	0	17	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	17	0	19	8
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20	0	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	23	8	26	0
,, 2 Five gallon size	27	0	30	0
,, 3 Six gallon size	34	0	39	0

Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

Coir Coverings for above at following charges:—
½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallon, Rs. 4.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of Exchange, the above Prices are advanced 10 Per Cent.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE,

FOR WHITENING THE TEETH
AND
PRESERVING THE GUMS.

Per Box As. 10; Per Bottle Re. 1.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

"GENTLEMEN,—About 15 years ago my teeth troubled me very much, being loose in the Gums, and causing me great pain. I was advised by a friend to try your Camphorated Myrrh Tooth Powder, and after using this for about a month my teeth became quite firm and well, and the pain no longer troubled me. I still use it regularly, and derive great benefit from it, and have recommended it to many of my friends." "Signed S. E. S."

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KEMP'S VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

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COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his Formula.

Price 12 Annas Per Bottle.

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NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on Friday, the 29th day of April, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 29th February, 1892.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Mr R. Pile and Mr. George McKenzie, as Directors in place of Mr. J. Rich and Mr. Alex. McKenzie respectively.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
5. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th April to 7th May, 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1892, at 4-30 p.m., to confirm the measurement of the Article "Castor Seed," tested for the Tonnage Scale at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns, on 17th March, 1892; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 7th May, 1892, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KRUSHNAJEE KASHINATH, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

LUKSHMIBAI, widow of ANUNTA MOROBA, the guardian and next friend of the minor DHONDOO ANUNTA, the grand-nephew of the said deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI.
The 12th Day of April, 1892.
Mr. KASHINATH JANARDAN MANTRI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the SCHOOL OF ART, on WEDNESDAY, April 27th, 5-30 P.M., to pass the Accounts, and to elect a Committee.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School Room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the audited Account made up to 31st March, 1892, and appointing Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 (Thirty) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1891, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Henshaw's Buildings, on and after THURSDAY, the 21st April, 1892, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on Saturday, the 16th April, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 30th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE.

PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of 2 WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINES built in 1889-90 by Messrs. James, Simpson and Co., London. The Engines are horizontal Triple expansion jet condensing: the pumps are of the Worthington direct acting duplex type. The Boilers are by the Babcock and Wilcox Company. Each engine is capable of lifting 4 millions of gallons in 24 hours. 100 feet high. Within certain limits the Pumps could be altered either to lift a smaller quantity to a greater height, or a larger quantity to a less height. The plant has given the greatest satisfaction and is only to be disposed of on account of the opening of the Tansa Works, which have rendered an auxiliary supply by pumping unnecessary at present. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. A. ACWORTH, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, April 14, 1892.

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MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	607,229
REST	„	20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS,

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now plying 149 Military Messes and 38 C with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the lowing well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, Lon
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, Lon
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, Lon
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
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ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
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DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHABBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Mili Messes can now obtain Wines from the above known Firms, without the inconvenience and exp of importing direct.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green
Ernest Irroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 59 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 31-8-0 „ „

EWART, LATHAM AND
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy"
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Ca
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Borde
HOCKS—From Meyer, & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rh
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Le
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Invern
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS
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WANTED, a first-class RETOUCHE Liberal terms to a good man who would m himself generally useful. Send specimen negative (if possi with application to JOHN BLEES, Lahore.

ONE or TWO good NATIVE RETOUCHERS WANTED.—Apply as above.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for t Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almo every description of FIRE and SEA RISK a accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on t shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Pre pared in two separate bottles. The effect will b instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. I has already been tested by many persons with great success For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood-work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8⁵, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,005
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,006xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	410 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	401
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1,040
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	680
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	610
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	11,000	1,000	40	790d
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,060	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1012½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,495
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	475xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	10	120
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	900
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	480
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	360
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£ 18	—	do.	460
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	85
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	313
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	99
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	—	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	[illegible]	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	100
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	25	Rs. 1	18½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-1	
China Leaf	„	24-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	23-12	„
Do. do. new	„	24	„
Australia do.	„	24-10	
Bombay do.	„	24-12	
English Sovereigns	„	15-11	
Do. Drazons	„	15-10-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	„	224	Nominal,
Mexican do.	„	222	„
Five-Francs	„	308	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Oriental Security Life Assurance Company, 2 p.m.
Alexandra N. G. English Institution, Annual Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Thames, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd instant.

THEFT AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.—Mr. S. E. Sassoon, residing at the Esplanade Hotel, reports to the police, the theft of a gold watch with a gold albert chain attached to it, and collectively valued at Rs. 600, from a chest of drawers in his room, on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

VACATION JUDGE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley will be the vacation judge, on the Original Side, of the High Court, during the ensuing long vacation. He will preside, in the Insolvency Court, on the 4th and 18th May, and the 1st June, after which he will dispose of chambers business, on those days.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Raghoo Malari was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Wednesday morning last, murdered, the woman, Gopee and her paramour, Rukhmia Narayan, at Mahim. The case is adjourned until to-day.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Mr. Nusserwanjee N. Javeri, a jeweller, having his shop in Church Gate Street, has made a report to the police that somebody entered his shop on the night of Tuesday, the 19th instant, apparently by opening the lock on the door, with a duplicate key, and stole gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 4,790, from show-cases, which, also seemed to have been opened with a duplicate key.

VOCAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—An excellent entertainment was given last night at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Schools, before a crowded audience, whose presence was a gratifying indication for affording relief to those institutions. The contributors presented a programme, both instrumental and vocal, which was received with cordial appreciation. A fuller report will appear to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	Wedding	Strauss.
Overture	Rienzi	Wagner.
Valse	Boadicea	Inzoli.
Danse des Aborigines		Le Thiere.
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan.
Entr'acte No 2	Rosamunde	Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS SURPRISED.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Cassum Bahadur and sixteen others were charged by Inspector Briscoe, the first with keeping a common gaming house, and his companions with gambling, in Gogari Moholla. The evidence of the prosecuting officer disclosed that when he suddenly surprised them, late on Wednesday night, two of their number, who have not been apprehended, jumped clean through a window into the street below from a height of about ten feet. In their precipitate flight they, however, did not forget to snatch up the stakes. The owner of the house was found crouching under a bed. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 7 upon him and Rs. 5 upon each of his companions.

A DISAPPROVED SEWING MACHINE.—Mr. Gustasp Temuras Dastur took out a summons against Messrs. Geyer and Co., importers of sewing machines for the recovery of Rs. 57-8, being the sum paid by the plaintiff, for the value of a machine, ordered by him from the company. The company forwarded the machine, that the plaintiff refused to accept the same, saying that he had ordered a certain machine, marked in the company's catalogue as the "Triumph," and on the arm of which was a diagram containing the words "Singer," &c., and not the one sent by Messrs. Geyer and Co. The case was fixed for hearing, yesterday, when the plaintiff appeared before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, and asked the Judge to allow him to withdraw the case, saying that the case was settled, as the defendants had, through their attorneys, sent to his solicitor, Mr. Brown, the sum of Rs. 57-8, for the recovery of which this suit was brought. The judge allowed the case to be withdrawn.

AN ASYLUM FOR POOR PARSI WIDOWS.—The ceremony for opening the Asylum for poor Parsi Widows, situated in the old Mody Khana Street, the gift of the widow of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, in memory of her deceased husband, took place, on Wednesday, in the presence of the relatives and friends of the late gentleman. The religious part of the ceremony was performed by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee and Ervad Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody. The estimated value of the whole property and its adjoining stable and shops, is about a lakh of rupees. The house contains accommodation for forty-three widows, who will have to pay only eight annas a month in the shape of rent, and the top-most floor will be used as a "Convalescent Home," for such of the widows who are ill. Bai Dinbai, the widow, has in addition given Rs. 5,000, the interest of which as well as the rents of the shops and stable will be employed towards the payment of the Municipal rates and taxes, &c. This is a very thoughtful gift of Bai Dinbai for the use of unfortunate Parsee widows.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—A man, named Dhunna Dama, was yesterday brought up before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of kidnapping with intent to rob a girl of five years, named Fatu, of her ornaments. From the evidence it would appear that the prisoner was observed by some labourers at the Powder Works, carrying away the child, who was of the Memon caste. Her face was covered with a cloth and this circumstance together with the difference of birth and caste excited suspicion. His movements were shadowed to a fruiterer's stall, where he purchased a mango. He then walked in the direction of Omercarry, but turned suddenly down a narrow lane and put the child down on a flight of steps. The fruit was then given to the child in order to gain her confidence and the ornaments she wore were quickly removed and consigned to the kidnapper's waist-cloth; but when he attempted to relieve her of her nose-ring, the girl became alarmed, and cried for assistance. Both the observers whose curiosity prompted them to follow up the prisoner rushed from their place of hiding and instantly seized and gave the thief into police custody. The child was restored to her parents and after recording this evidence the Magistrate remanded the prisoner, till to-day.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal
Defended Now Long Causes.

68-92—Chalk, W and S—Hurjeewan Cullianjee and another vs J S Bergandohl—Crawford, B and Co.—Part heard.
69-92—Chalk W and S—Janardhan Dhakjee vs J C Bergendahl—Crawford B and Co.
403-91—Thakurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghuni bin Munshi—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.
357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff, E and G and in person.
372-91—In person (a pauper)—Gungabhow vs Nowrojee Cowasjee and another—In person.
553-91—Janardhan and A—for pauper—Esther alias Abigail vs Nashon Sampson Sanker.
395-91—Little, S, F and N—Dwarkadas Ramdas vs Treekamdas Vussonjee—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

161-92—Framjee D Hajee Abdool Rehman Allarakhia and another vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co.—Crawford B and Co.
95-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Daroowala—J C Cama.—Part heard.
71-90—In person—a pauper—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoossein Hyderalli—M H Khan.
524-30—T A Bland—Goolbace vs Godavaribace—Bhaishunker and K.
38-92—Edgelow and G—Vijbhoocandas Nagardas vs Sunkerprasad and Hariprasad and another—M D and J.
240-91—T A Bland,—Gamaji Akhajee vs The Ripon M Co—Nanu and H.
595-91—Edgelow and G—Kerson Bhowan vs Ghellabhai Atmaram and another—Chitnis, M and M.
543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little, S, and F and N.
567-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell and M.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,557
Dr. Wellington Gray	„ 50
Mr. S. Digby, London	„ 50
Total	Rs. 2,657

HONOUR TO A POPULAR CONTRACTOR OF WORKS.

IN connection with his being honoured by the Government of India with the title of Rao Saheb, Mr. Ellapa Ballaram, a Justice of the Peace and Municipal Councillor, was invited to an evening entertainment, on Wednesday, by the Telugu community, of which he is a member. Representatives of different classes of the European and Native communities had also been invited in the name of the reception committee, who had made costly preparations for a magnificent entertainment, which was given in Mr. Hajee Cassum's large bungalow, at the foot of the Frere Bridge, Grant Road. Extensive illuminations with oil buttees and coloured lanterns had been made in the compound and inside the building, and the commodious reception saloon upstairs was liberally furnished for the occasion; and here a company of *nautch* girls danced and sang for the amusement of the guests, of whom a very large number attended, and among whom were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Messrs. W. Clerk, J. W. Smith, Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. John da Cunha, Dr. Meherjeebhoy Setna, Dr. Viegas, Dr. F. D. Divecha, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Ruttonshah Dadabhoy, Mansookbhoy Bhagubhoy of Ahmedabad, Choonilal Sakulchund, V. A. Modak, Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, K. M. Shroff, C. J. Michael, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, L. W. Michael, N. R. Ranina, Eknath R. Khote, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Pestonjee N. Wadia, Rustomjee N.B. Jeejeebhoy, Peroo Mahomed, Byramjee D. Banajee, D. S. Garud, Poondlik Ganesh, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Meherali Dewraj Master, S. M. Rele, M. C. Apte, D. A. Khare, Fazulbhoy Noor Mahomed, Joseph Samuel, Eduljee Rustomjee *Reporter*, Surgeon K. Nariman, Messrs. Fuzulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Muncherjee E. Morris, Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, Rao Saheb Morar Rao, &c.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker was called to the chair, and in addressing the meeting, eulogized, from a personal experience of twenty-one years, the many good qualities of head and heart which endeared Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram to all who came in contact with him, whether as a private citizen or as a large contractor of works and employer of labour, who had erected many of the mill buildings, several large Government edifices, and other public and private structures in Bombay, winning for himself golden opinions everywhere, and working honestly, zealously, and unselfishly in all his undertakings. He had earned the thanks of Government in connection with several of these undertakings, and his merits had been rewarded, however inadequately, with the title of Rao Saheb, in which his community saw cause to congratulate him and to be proud of him as one of themselves. (Applause.)

The following address was then read by the president of the reception committee, and was afterwards presented to the Rao Saheb by the chairman, enclosed in a rich silver casket, specially manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Company, jewellers, with a suitable inscription:—

"We, the members of the general Telugu community, and your friends and admirers, beg to offer you our heart-felt congratulations on your having been honoured with the title of "Rao Saheb" by the Government of India on last New Year's Day. We feel sure this honour has been bestowed on you as a token of appreciation of the high character you have borne in connection with the numerous public and private works constructed by you in your capacity as a well-known and enterprising building contractor for Government, the Municipality, the Railways, Mills (and important fortifications), and for your good and public-spirited citizenship. It gives us pleasure also to allude to the several additions made to the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, which additions were designed and built under your supervision as the Honorary Architect to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Several of the buildings constructed under your supervision worthily bear your name. In the construction of these large works, you have maintained the natural enterprise, energy, and skill for which, we know, you have often been thanked both by the Local and Supreme Governments, while your general services have been officially acknowledged in an appropriate and deserving manner. We feel unfeigned pleasure in acknowledging here that, with a truly sympathetic heart and a liberal hand, you have done and are still doing good not only to the Telugu community, but to the public in general. In concert with some of the leading members of the Telugu community you have supported the Girls' School, Library, &c., established by them in the centre of the Kamatipura district, for the promotion of useful knowledge; and it is well-known that your generosity has been equally well extended in other kindred directions. With the true instinct of a Hindu who shows kindness to human beings and dumb animals, we may mention one of the instances in which you have erected at your own cost (of Rs. 5,000) a fountain at Wadi Bunder bearing your worthy father's name, for a free supply of water to the poor of that locality and to a large number of animals which work there for the immense traffic in connection with the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust. As a natural result of such unostentatious generosity you earn the blessings of the poor, who reside and work there; and your name is also conspicuous in lists of charities, subscriptions for public purposes, &c. By such deeds, as we have but faintly alluded to above, you have deservedly entitled yourself to the good opinion of the authorities and other public bodies, and the result has been indicated in an unmistakable manner by your nomination as a Justice of the Peace in 1883, and by your return as a member of the local Municipal Corporation elected by the ratepayers, and, lastly, by your nomination as a Rao Saheb in the list of the public honours granted on last New Year's Day. On the whole, your career is a bright instance of a life of public usefulness. Lastly, our prayer to God Almighty is that He may bestow on you His choicest blessings and enable you to continue with renewed energy and vigour the prosecution of works of public utility, and of generosity and charity to your countrymen and others, and thus elevate your name and fame, and gain further honours by your future good deeds. That you may live long in excellent health and worldly prosperity, is the sincere prayer of the undersigned." (Cheers.)

Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram made a short reply to the address. He said:—

Sir Jamsetjee and Gentlemen,—I am so overpowered with the kindness of friends, who have brought about this large gathering that I cannot express my feelings in adequate words. Good and true friends derive sincere satisfaction when they see one's efforts sufficiently appreciated by those with whom he may have come in contact during the major part of his life. Gentlemen, in the address of contragulation which you have presented me just now, in token of the title of Rao Saheb which has been conferred on me by the Government of this country, you have been pleased to refer to my work of a building contractor to Government. You will permit me to observe in connection with that work that, in its discharge, I was always encouraged by the courtesy and kind treatment of the various Government officers with whom I was brought in contact, and who always appreciated my humble efforts. Similiar appreciation of my work was shown by officers in connection with the local Municipality, the railways, and the mills. (Loud applause.) I notice that you have referred in the address to what little part I played disinterestedly in connection with the formation of that noble institution, the Hospital for Animals in this city. As a Hindoo, I have always looked upon that work as a labour of love. That institution is doing such excellent, humane work, that I always feel a peculiar delight when I go there, and I hope to devote in future the same attention and time that I have hitherto given to the service of animals. (Applause.) Gentlemen, you have also alluded in your kind address to what little pecuniary support I have extended to some of the educational institutions for the benefit of my Telugu community. Allow me to assure you that I have done very little in that way. I wish I could do more. Having risen from not very [illegible] circumstances myself, and having fought the battle of life without any guidance from my parents who left me an orphan at an early age, I know what a blessing it is to help poor boys who may be in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. It is said by a great French writer: "Save a boy, and he may save a kingdom." In this enlightened age there is hardly any work, in my opinion, more benevolent than the work of helping a young lad who is earnest and who likes to help himself. (Cheers.) With these few observations, gentlemen and friends, I once more thank you from the very bottom of my heart for the genuine kindness with which you have held this assemblage to-day to present me with an address which I shall preserve as an heir-loom in my family. (Prolonged cheers.)

With musical accompaniment, some songs in Marathi, specially composed by Shree Venkat K. Acharya, were here sung in praise of the virtues of the Rao Saheb. Handbills containing English translations of the songs were circulated among the guests.

Mr. V. A. Modak proposed, and Mr. Pestonjee N. Wadia seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Javerilal, and the assembly then adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were excellently furnished in another part of the building. The company dispersed at a late hour with presents of flowers.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT a sitting of the court, yesterday, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury.

REMISSION OF A WITNESS' FINE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Dikshit, applied for remission of a fine of Rs. 1,000 inflicted by his lordship upon one Pratapchund Sumbhoolal, who was summoned as a witness in the case of the Empress *vs.* Kesrimull Harchund, but did not attend at the trial. It was stated that the witness was ill at Agra, and was precluded from attending at the trial. Upon the documents read by the learned counsel, his lordship remitted the fine.

ATROCIOUS CRIME AT MAHALUXMEE.

Jahver Rahimbuks and Amir Khaim were charged with abducting, concealing, or keeping in confinement an abducted person, and with abetment of rape, and rape. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali said he appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the girl, Ruttonbai, who was outraged.

The judge said he could not recognise the learned counsel's appearance in the case; and that he could not examine or cross-examine the witness.

Lord Colin Campbell, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the offence with which the prisoners were charged was of a peculiarly atrocious and heinous character and the jury would see that the circumstances of the case were sufficiently revolting. It would appear that a Borah girl, Ruttonbai, about thirteen years of age, the victim of the outrage, was married at Surat last January to a man, named Alibhoy Essajee, and they came to Bombay in the following month and lived in a house in Bhendy Bazar. After she had been about a fortnight in Bombay, Ruttonbai had occasion to go to the house of a relative in the Fort to attend certain religious ceremonies. She left her residence about 10 a. m. on the 15th February last reaching the house in the Fort about 11 a. m. At the conclusion of the ceremonies about mid-day, Ruttonbai left to return to her husband's house, but missed her way. Unfortunately, she met the two prisoners and asked them to direct her to Bhendy Bazaar. They called a rekla, and it appeared Ruttonbai was taken to a room on the ground floor of a chawl, situated not far from the Mahaluxmee railway station, and was there confined three days, that is, from the 15th to the evening of the 17th February. On the 15th, the prisoners said they would go and fetch her husband and they left, locking the door of the room from outside. She raised a cry, but nobody came to her assistance. The prisoners returned to the room at night, and they were followed by two other persons who had absconded, and they all dishonoured her. They choked her mouth whenever she attempted to raise a cry. The next day they gave her parched gram and rice to eat, and she drank water that was in a chatty in the room. She was not allowed to go out of the room except under strict precautions taken by the prisoners. On the third day some information given to a Purdesee by a person who had heard a cry in the room, which was rented by the second prisoner, led the former to climb up to the top of the room where there was space filled up with wooden bars, through which he saw the first prisoner holding Ruttonbai's hands down while the second prisoner dishonored her. The Purdesee forced open the door of the room, and the two prisoners were caught red-handed in the crime. The learned counsel did not know how far the girl Ruttonbai would be able to recapitulate the statements she had made before the Magistrate. Her reason had been affected by the painful incidents through which she had passed.

Ruttonbai, however, gave her evidence in a more intelligent manner than might have been expected; and her husband and other witnesses followed.

The second prisoner called evidence on his behalf.

Kedarinath Mookerjee, foreman of the B. B. and C. I. Railway press, said the prisoner was employed as a compositor at the press, which he attended from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the 15th, 16th, and 17th February last. He had been employed there over a year-and-a-half.

The second prisoner said the first was his friend, at whose request he lent him the use of his room for a day when he brought the woman there. He said he would vacate the room the following day. The second prisoner stayed during the night at the shop of the first.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said it was a remarkable fact that the prisoners had given no reason for Ruttonbai being found in their room at Mahaluxmee. As she had had no quarrel with her husband, it was impossible to suppose that she had gone there of her own accord. The *alibi* which the second prisoner had set up affected only the question of abduction, as it did not in the slightest degree affect the evidence of the girl regarding what took place in the room at night.

The jury after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners on all the charges.

His lordship, in passing sentence, addressed the prisoners: You have both been convicted of one of the most atrocious crimes that could be committed by men, the details of which I have ever listened to in this court; and I only regret that the two other persons who were equally guilty with yourselves have not been identified and are not standing beside you to receive their punishment. I think it is impossible in a case of this atrocity to pass upon you a less severe sentence than that which is the highest allowed by law; and accordingly the sentence I pass upon you is that you both be transported for the terms of your natural lives.

SETTING FIRE TO A SHED.—A RETRIAL.

Prag Shewdyal, a Purdasee watchman in the employ of the Wadia Mills Company, was placed on his second trial on a charge of causing mischief by fire, in having burned down a shed belonging to another Purdasee, whom he owed a grudge. Mr. L. W. Rivett-Canac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Manker defended the prisoner.

At the last trial, the jury by a majority of six to three acquitted the prisoner, a verdict with which his lordship felt himself unable to agree. The counsel for the prosecution having opened the case, called evidence which had not concluded when the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday morning.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

THE SCALE OF WAGES.

THE Resolution addressed by the Government of India to local Governments on the question of famine wage has been issued. It was due to the fact that the policy laid down by the Famine Commission had not always been fully appreciated in some provinces. It sets forth that, in view of the probability of relief works being expanded during the next few months, and of the possiblity, in case of a failure of the monsoon, of considerable demands being made upon the Government of India for funds to relieve distress, the Governor-General considers it adviseable that the subject should be carefully considered, as in case of widespread and severe famine any material departure from the principles of the Famine Commissioners' report may lead to financial embarrassment. The Resolution points out how labourers are to be divided into classes, what tests are to be applied in fixing the scale of relief, and how children and infirm dependents of those who labour on works are to be provided for. Recent experience, it is said in the Madras Presidency, has tended to confirm the view that the system of famine kitchens and poorhouses for the support of the young and infirm is sound. In the event of serious famine the Government of India would be sorry to see it abandoned; but they are not prepared to insist absolutely on its adoption, especially in the earlier stage of distress, in those provinces where the proper relief of dependents by their guardians can be guaranteed; and if it is the wish of any Local Government or Administration that the original prohibition of relieving children and others through their parents and guardians should be modified or withdrawn, a separate communication on the subject may be submitted to the Government of India. But it must be distinctly understood that any allowance made for the support of dependents can only be permitted to those labourers who actually undertake the relief of their children or dependents; that it must be based upon a precise scale, regulated in accordance with the number of dependents; and that all payments made for the purpose indicated should be shown in the accounts under the head of "gratuitous relief."

The Resolution concludes as follows:—"Following the Famine Commissioners' recommendations, labourers on relief works may be classified according to their capability for work. The classes adopted in the Provisional Code are (*a*) skilful and able-bodied, accustomed to the kind of work required; (*b*) able-bodied, accustomed to work; (*c*) able-bodied, not accustomed to work (*d*) other classes. Classes (*a*) and (*b*) receive a full wage, *i.e.*, a wage equivalent to a ration sufficient to keep an able-bodied labourer in health and strength, together with a margin. The margin may be more liberal for class (*a*) when it contains a small percentage, and when it is allowed to include a large percentage of able-bodied labourers, accustomed to work. The wage of class (*c*) will not exceed the full wage, and should be determined in general accordance with the principles of Sections 133 and 134 of the Provisional Code. The wage may be given wholly or partly in grain and partly in cash, but cash payments must be adjusted from time to time in accordance with the prices of food. So much of a relief work as requires to be pushed on, for urgent reasons, at a rapid rate should be removed from the list of relief works, and treated as an ordinary public work."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy was entertained on Monday afternoon by the residents of Pachmarhi at a picnic in a picturesque spot, whence an excellent view was obtained of Dhupgarh, Mahadev, Chanragarh and the other precipitous hills which surround the plateau and of the plateau itself, vividly bright with fresh foliage. An eminence hard by was visited and was given the name of Lansdowne, in honour of His Excellency, a bottle of champagne being broken over a cairn. His Excellency made one of his graceful and effective little speeches, in which he said that even as a sponsor at a christening makes promises, both precedent and rash, so he ventured to promise that the spot named after him would, by reason of its natural advantages, grow into a popular favourite in the years to come. He for his part would retain the most pleasant recollections of the day and of the scene. In response to a request made by Colonel Bowie, the Commissioner of the division, his Lordship graciously gave his permission to the golf links on which he had played on Saturday being hereafter known as the Lansdowne Links.

FROM a correspondent on the Nilgiris the Madras paper learns that Ootacamund is full for the season. The Maharaja of Mysore is at Fernhill, and the Raja of Akalkote at Hauteville. No members of the Government are there. Rain has been falling in welcome showers, and the climate is becoming very pleasant. The first meet of the hounds took place on the 19th instant; Captain Lawley being sick, Mr. Martyn hunted them for him.

ON Thursday last says the Madras paper two caves were excavated in Thungiralapalli, in the the Markapur taluq of the Kurnool District. In one of them were found two gold ornaments, a number of earthen pots and some human bones. It is said that these latter belonged to a Rakshasee, who made it her abode at the time when Rama's wife Seeta was carried away by Ravana, the demon Rakshasa. The country round about Markapur belonged to Soorpaniki, Ravana's sister, and the place where Rama heard that his wife had been carried away was Vinukondr (Heard Mountain, hence the name) a few stations further along the Southern Mahratta Railway line.

THERE has been one case of cholera amongst the troops at Muttra. The patient, however, is doing well, and there have been no other cases. Every precaution is being taken to preserve the general health of the regiment, whose health record is one of the best in India. There was one fresh case of cholera at Delhi on the 14th, and two on the following day. The number of deaths on both days being five. The latter include some old seizures. On the 15th instant two more cases of cholera occurred in the city of Jhelum. This makes seven cases in all up to this date that have occurred at Jhelum. On account of the total failure of the rains this season, vegetables are very scarce in the bazaars at Jhelum, most of the supplies being brought from Lahore, but they get stale on the way, and are probably far from wholesome.

AT St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on Monday afternoon, was celebrated the marriage of Miss A. Prendergast, a daughter of Major-General H. L. Prendergast, Royal (Madras) Engineers, retired, with Mr. E. F. Burton, who was formerly in Messrs Barclay and Morgan's Office and is now practising at the Calcutta Bar. The ceremony was performed by the Revd W. W. Elwes, Acting Archdeacon, and the bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Major O. V. Body, R. E.

THE Darjeeling-Himalayan railway approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd April we3 Rs. 11,190. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 10,176. Increase, Rs. 1,014. Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd of April, 1892, Rs. 219-6-7. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs 199-8-5. Increase Rs. 19-14-2. Receipts from 1st January to 2nd April, 1892, Rs. 1,21,838 Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 1,15,360. Increase Rs. 6,478.

AGRICULTURAL shows were held in a good many divisions in Burma last year, but from the reports of the District officials as recorded in a recent issue of the *Burma Gazette*, they were at the best only moderately successful and often complete failures. In some cases the official explanation is that sufficient notice was not given; but the true reason is probably that the people did not understand what an Agricultural Show meant. Some of the few exhibitors could not have had a very clear idea of the purpose of the exhibitions as they brought curiosities, such as striped wild pig, cocks with extra toes and spurs, and bullocks with big excrescences of flesh on their backs.

THE passengers for Europe by the Peninsular, who were delayed for 24 hours at Ghaziabad owing to the Punjab train having missed connection, have abundant cause to complain, writes the Lahore paper, of the apathy or stupidity of the railway officials at Phillour. On reaching Phagwara on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, they were told that a goods train had left for Phillour an hour and a-half before, and had not reached. Nothing had been done to ascertain the cause of the delay, and the passengers were detained at Phagwara for over two hours, when the slightest forethought or energy on the part of the officials at Phillour would have saved the great inconvenience subsequently suffered. Had an engine been sent forward with a caution signal from Phillour, the goods train could easily have been helped in, and all delay avoided. But, continues our contemporary, the officials were inactive, and the result was that the goods engine which had broken down only three miles out of Phillour, was allowed to drag herself in totally unaided. The passengers, who were for the Bombay special steamer, could barely arrive at Bombay in time to go on board, instead of on Monday as they ought to have done. This is only one out of many instances of the perfectly callous way in which the North-Western Railway officials have acted of late, and it is high time that some strong expression of public opinion should be made to bring about a much needed change in the administration of this line. It is too disgraceful that passengers should be continually inconvenienced, as they are, by Punjab trains missing connection with the East Indian trains at Ghaziabad. Both lines belong to Government, and there is no reason why the one set of trains should not be compelled to wait for the other. The present arrangement is simply the outcome of a spirit of rivalry and obstruction which should be suppressed.

THE experiment of enlisting the Guards for three years with the colours and the remaining nine years for reserve service has, according to General Sir Archibald Alison in *Blackwood*, proved up to the present very satisfactory. It is found that the men prefer this arrangement, as it reserves to them the liberty of either returning to civil life at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two years, when they are yet young enough to enter upon it with a fair chance of success, or, if they take a fancy to a military life, remaining on for another four years to complete the usual seven years' term of colour service before joining the reserve. The great advantage of the three years' system to the army is, in Sir Archibald's opinion, the large reserve which it rapidly provides. This is already apparent in the case of the Guards, and it is suggested as worth while considering whether it would not be a good thing to extend this to the Line in a small degree.

THE election of a President of the United States which will take place this year, will be exceptionally interesting, as it will be the first to be decided by a secret ballot. Three-fourths of all the States will cast their vote in accordance with some form of the Australian system, and these comprise the most powerful States in all sections except the South. They include all the New England and Middle States, and all the Western and North-Western States except Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, and Idaho. Four Southern States will have the system in operation this year—Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and West Virginia—and Kentucky and Texas have adopted constitutions directing their legislatures to enact laws embodying its principles. A writer in the *Century* who directs attention to these facts, observes that "seven Southern States have, for some inexplicable reason, failed to realize the value of a reform which is of even greater importance to the South than it is to any other part of the Union."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

SAYS the *Indu Prakash*:—April is an unusual time for a gubernatorial tour in Kathiawar and Cutch, but Lord Harris is a "muscular" Governor who takes no thought of sun and heat. The unusualness of the event gave rise to some political prophesying, but like all other prophesies, it proves to be unfounded. It seems after all, the tour is no better than the ordinary tours which our Governors undertake for paying visits to Native States. As to any deeper significance, which a contemporary suggested, we have the express denial of Mr. Secretay Lee-Warner, and of Lord Harris himself. It is an extended and yet a rapid tour his Lordship has undertaken. Within less than a fortnight his Lordship has visited Janjira and opened the water-works there, and paid visits to Cutch and several States in Kathiawar, performing useful functions in each place, enjoying royal banquets and delivering speeches. A State visit has become a set formula, and Lord Harris has become quite an adept in it. But seriously speaking let us ask, does His Excellency gain any real information about the States by means of such visits, and do the States or their Chiefs profit by them? There is some indirect advantage, we admit. The administrations are put on their mettle, and strive to put on for the time their best appearance. There are improvements effected in roads and general sanitation, which otherwise might never occur. The visit frequently serves as a stimulus to inaugurate some useful public work. The people enjoy a holiday and see some merry sights. The contract with persons of superior enlighteament may infuse some noble ideas of government in the minds of the rulers; and the Governor makes a sort of personal acquaintance with the local administrators. But does His Excellency ever examine the actual condition of the people, the real working of the government, the true character of the Princes as exhibited in their relations with their subjects?

MR. KIRKHAM'S SUPERSESSION.

The *Dnyan Prakash* says:—The remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* concerning the recent promotions in the Educational Department in consequence of Mr. Chatfield's absence on privilege leave, are sensible, and we are equally astonished with our contemporary to see an able and capable officer like Mr. Kirkham left in the cold by Government. If officers inferior in services are promoted over the heads of those who have long and arduously served the department, we do not know what should tempt men to hard work and devotion to duty. Such instances of supercessions of just claims by Government would scarcely raise its reputation among its subordinates and it has a very great demoralizing effect. Personal comparisons are odious, and we would fain refrain from making them, but we cannot help remarking that we do not see any apparent reason why Mr. Giles should have been promoted over Mr. Kirkham, when the latter has entered the service long before the former gentleman, and as regards capacity or ability Mr. Kirkham would stand any test. We are sorry for this flagrant piece of injustice done to Mr. Kirkham.

Native Opinion has it:—An act of grave injustice has been done to one of the oldest educational officers whose name, somehow or other, has come to be superceded by the promotion of others by higher jumps. Owing to Mr. K. M. Chatfield's departure on leave, certain promotions have been necessitated in the Gazetted appointments. As was done often Dr. Theodore Cooke becomes the director and his brother Dr. Samuel Cooke goes into the shoes of his brother. The above arrangement cannot be taken exception to, but in the appointments lower down a sorry hitch has arisen, owing to the supercession of Mr. Kirkham's claims who has been in the service some eleven years prior to Mr. Giles. Where the general rule of promotion obtains by seniority the question of merit of learning can be given no undue predominence. Be that as it may, if Mr. Kirkham is the senior of all those who get promotion in this arrangement, he ought by the very fact of seniority to have been where Mr. Giles is now. Hitherto we were under the impression that as an old and experienced officer Mr. Kirkham was in the good graces of Government, but the present arrangement has quite reversed the position. It is no use attempting to fathom the cause of this patent injustice; but whatever that be, that in the supercession of Mr. Kirkham a grave injustice has been done cannot be denied. We think the matter must not be allowed to stand where they are at present; let a strong representation be made to Government for laying down certain defined rules whereby alone such

CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The *Rast Goftar* states:—Dr. Cowasji Hormusji has been elected chairman of the Standing Committee by the unanimous suffrages of his peers. Dr. Cowasji possesses the accumulated experience of municipal affairs gathered during many years of active public life; and his knowledge and practical good sense, combined with his experience, ought to make of him a very good chairman. Warm and impulsive by nature, his instincts are generally on the side of right, and when roused—he comes down upon his opponent with a thumping force which is always impressive, if not always convincing. We heartily congratulate Dr. Cowasji, as well as the Standing Committee, on his selection.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The *Rast Goftar* wonders why there should have been any opposition at all to the moderate demands made by some well-meaning members of the Native General Library on behalf of the third-class subscribers who form the main bulk of its supporters. The Library was founded with the avowed object of providing mental pabulum to native clerks and students who cannot afford to buy costly books. Any attempt, therefore, at extending the sphere of its usefulness must be cordially welcomed by all its well-wishers. We think that the three concessions the privileged members of the Native General Library secured after a hard fight for their less fortunate brethren will not fail in the long run to benefit the Library and the public at the same time. When all the other libraries under native management and control allow the right of the issue of one set of books to their third-class members, there is no reason why the Native General Library—which is endowed with large supplies of books almost every year by Native Chiefs and others for the benefit of those who are too poor to have a library of their own—should not extend the same privilege to its subscribers. The executive of the library need not be afraid of any financial loss entailed by this reform. The experience of the Fort Reading Room removes any such misgivings, for we find that it owes its present enviable condition to an identical concession its committee granted in 1877.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—The reformers who took the cudgels last week against the *laissez faire* management of the Native General Library are to be congratulated on the marked success they achieved in getting the wholesome and beneficial reforms they so wisely and moderately urged. We are sure that the committee consisting of enlightened gentlemen will now no longer obstruct the practical carrying out of the reforms. It is clear from the discussion that took place that the financial difficulty has been a bit exaggerated. There is ample room for retrenchment in the salaries of the executive staff. Perhaps, a *modus vivendi* will be found how to meet the alleged increased expense, though, we think, it is based on mistaken grounds, without endangering the general finances of the Library. Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali and Mr. Hormusji N. Chichgur, ardent advocates as they are of libraries on a popular basis, deserve the highest praise for their hearty co-operation and presence. The young reformers, now that they have obtained what they wanted should bear their triumph with sobriety. We are sure that with such members as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Javerilal they would have no difficulty in carrying out the resolution.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The last annual meeting of the members and subscribers will be a memorable one, because though some of those who attended spoke and acted in a manner which scarcely does credit to their good sense and judgment, the spirit which actuated the meeting as a whole was a liberal and progressive one. The founder of the library intended it for the benefit of the humbler classes of readers, and it is this very class, consisting of clerks and others that has hitherto been debarred from the privilege of obtaining a book for perusal at home. The democratic spirit is, however, abroad and supported as it was on this occasion by one of our English contemporaries it asserted itself fully at the meeting and has, we are glad to note, triumphed over the selfish instincts of the opponents of the proposal to render the books more accessible to third-class subscribers. The library has at present highly paid hands and perhaps with some increase in expenditure, the existing staff ought to be able to cope with the augmented work. The increased expenditure it will be easy to meet out of the subscription of the new applicants for admission who are certain to avail themselves in large numbers of the privilege now accorded. With the departure taken this week, the Native General Library ought to become the most popular library in Bombay.

M. BAUSARD's big hotel venture at Simla is to be launched from the 20th instant.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Villa, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English-made furniture, best electro-plated ware, Bohemian and Paris porcelain transparent dinner, dessert and breakfast services, Hinks's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, superior oil-paintings, a large size pastel painting representing Moses, English-built landau in very good order, one strong and light victoria, one pair of handsome and fast chestnut Arabs going in single and double harness, sets of single and double harness, a first-rate upright pianoforte by Ronisch, imported by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Swiss gauze curtains, Persian carpets, Milan pier glasses, singing canaries, a large collection of choice roses, ferns, crotons, etc., the property of F. BOZZONI, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Doctor Muggonlal Umiasunker and on account and at the risk of Sha Choonilal Motilal—

1 diamond ruby and emerald and pearl godawak.
1 diamond and pearl tanmanin.
1 diamond and ruby googri.
1 diamond and emerald breastpin.
1 pearl necklace with 69 pearls.

The same will be on view from to-day.

SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned,

About 70,000 tiles French pattern.
About 20,036 tiles Marseilles pattern.
About 10,000 tiles Mangalore „
In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers shall pay the balance and take delivery of the tiles within a week from sale.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Hajee Haroon Ebrahim & Co., and on account and at the risk of MR. C. DURANT of Elphinstone Circle—

A quantity of first-class clothing, boots, hats, &c., made from the best materials, consisting of ties, scarfs, white and silk handkerchieves, undervests, short drawers, dressing gown, silk and white shirts, Chesterfield overcoat, tweed-coat, felt helmet, socks, shoes, hats, bodices, dress suits, sepoys' coats, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Bakerbhoy—

ex. s.s. Gutenfels.
D M—1615-2—1 case 25,000 feet gilt moulding ¾"
ex. s.s. Rheinfels.
3—1 case 25,000 feet gilt moulding 1¼"

On account of the concerned, ex, s.s. Khrenfels
E K—355—C—1 case spectacles

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Samsul Huk Rahimbux of Cawnpore—
5 casks ink in bottles of 4 different sizes.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Wamon Shastri Islampurkar—
600 copies of Brahatkatta Sagal (Marathi Novel).

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong waler very quiet to ride or drive.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FALKLAND ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pandurang Kondajee, the administrator of the property and credits of Kondajee Bunajee Gowlee, deceased, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of October, 1889, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Falkland Road, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, and the western side of Trimbuck Purshram Street, in the Registration sub-district of Fort (now Bombay), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under foras freehold No. 458 and No. 4991, of quit and ground rent, and new survey No. 5531, and 553, respectively, standing in the name of Kondajee Bunajee, which said land is a portion of the aforesaid numbers of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the chawls and buildings standing thereon assessed under Municipal Nos. 25 and 26, and bounded on the east by Trimbuck Purshram Street, on the west by the property of E. Cooper, Esq., on the north by the property of Thucker, and on the south by the property of Kurrimjee Allibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application, may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at [illegible] and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich porcelain ware, and glassware, silver ware, a rich toned upright Pianoforte by Schiedmayer, imported by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, real Satsuma flower jars, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich carpets, &c., the property of H. E. Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, R. N.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 22, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties, situate at Camateepoora 1st Street, Camateepoora 1st Lane, Camateepoora Centre Road, Camateepoora 2nd Street.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Peerozbai, daughter of Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and wife of Cowasjee Jeewanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jangham Dharmajee, the following properties, viz:—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora 1st Lane, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3381, new No. 10183, old Survey No. 2959, and new Survey No. 5785, containing by admeasurement seventy and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the west by the property of Rajamnabai, on the north by the Camateepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1083, and street No. 48, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m.

LOT NO 2.

All those three several pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, now formed into one, situate at the Camateepoora 1st Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six and one-third square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3386, 3388, and 3387, new Nos. 10187, 10188, and 10189, old Survey Nos. 2964, 2965, and 2966, and new Survey No. 5790, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1088 and Street No. 56; and bounded on the east by the property of Rajamna Jalla, on the west by the property of Shivlingu Ukajee, on the north by the Camateepoora 1st Street aforesaid, and on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said pieces of land or ground and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Jangham Dharmajee.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora Centre Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3380, new No. 10182, old Survey No. 2928, and new Survey No. 5885, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 2224, and Street No. 214, and bounded on the east by the Camateepoora Centre Road aforesaid, on the west by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the Camateepoora 1st Street aforesaid, on the south by a sweeper's passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmaji.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT NO. 4.

All those three pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or two dwelling-houses standing on two of the said pieces of ground, while the third is a vacant piece of land situate and being at the 2nd Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3521, new No. 10278, old Survey No. 3103, and new Survey No. 5881, also registered under old Nos. 3519, 3520, new Nos. 10276 and 10277, old Survey Nos. 3101 and 3102, and new Survey Nos. 5879 and 5880, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1125 and Street Nos. 111 and 110, and bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage, on the south by 2nd Camateepoora Street aforesaid, on the east by the house of Cassum Abdool, and on the west by the house of Bala bin Narsu, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jangham Dharmajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND, AND BAYLEY, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office in Hornby Row, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF MUSICAL BOXES.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Messrs. Jean Marillet and Fritzberger, of Germany, and on account and risk of the indentors, a consignment of English and Hindustani airs, musical boxes, plain, with bells, zither, dancing girls, flute, celestial voice accompaniments, also small two airs fancy music boxes and small musical manuals for children. To suit the convenience of individual purchaser one box will be sold separately.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 22, 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,

FORBES STREET.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—

Quarter Plate .... 2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4¾ ...... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ...... 5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.
Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other Drugs have failed.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. [illegible] a quantity of grey mill [illegible] by Public Auction at their rooms.

The property of a Gentleman—
1 single barrel rifle by Holland and Holland.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 strong mail phaeton.
1 glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 pair bay Australian horses, fast and quiet, both have been ridden, one would make a nice charger, aged 5 years, very quiet to ride or drive.
1 Surat cow and calf gives when in full milk 9 seers, at present 4½ seers.
21 Busorah fowls.
1 lot of pigeons.

By order of Manockjee Cowasjee Coachbuilder and on account and risk of Poorunmull Gooljee Singani—
1 handsome new glass fronted miniature brougham.

The property of Capt. Gray.
1 bay waler charger, up to weight, very quiet to ride or drive.
1 strong mail-phaeton with a pair of Austrian grey mare and a set of double harness.
1 Vis-a-vis Victoria and a bay Arab horse with harness.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

AUCTION sale of Photographic kits of the well-known Photographers, Messrs. P. VUCCINO & Co.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the whole of the photographic materials of the well-known firm of photographers, Messrs. P. Vuccino and Co., consisting of a large number of Lenses of Dallmeyers, Voiglander, Darlsh, &c., &c., complete with cameras and stands, large number of backgrounds, Studio furniture, carpets, grass carpets, &c., &c. chemicals of all description, album-sized papers, card-boards, burnishing machines, etc., etc.

Oil-paintings representing group of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales with his Staff, their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Patiala and Dholpur and Staff, a painting of Indian Beauties, a painting of Sir James and the late Lady Ferguson, Monochrome Photographs of celebrities, valuable negatives of 17 years' collection of Royal Personages, Dukes and Duchesses, Viceroys and Ladies, Governors and Ladies, Commanders-in-Chief and Ladies, majority of Rajahs in India, including H. H. the Nizam with several Nobles of Hyderabad, Bombay, and Poona, views, caves of Adjunta and Elephanta, etc., etc., also a rich collection of portrait frames, drawing-room furniture, chandeliers, Persian carpets, book cases, mirrors, etc., etc., and many other sundry articles.

The property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "St. Vincent," The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-paintings and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kesterton," one handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. HARTLEY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Belasis and Foras Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May next, at 2 p.m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery consisting of manual fire engines, ships pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotably pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, April 22, 1892. **BENNETT & Co.**

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

AN advance of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39 13-16d.; and, in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer at 87⅜ cents, demand exchange on London being, higher to the same extent, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 543,000 ounces of Silver, at 87·45 to 87·60 cents. In London Stock Exchange quotations, Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 96⅜; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ⅛, to £67⅜, but the other denomination was ⅛ lower, at £65¼. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. Paris quotations came as before.

At the weekly Biddings for Indian Council Remittances, 26½ lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 17¼ lakhs to Bombay, and 2½ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3 7-32d.; and 1¾ lakh of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, and 2¼ to Bombay, at 1s. 3¼d.; 5 lakhs of extra Bills having subsequently allotted on Bombay and Calcutta, at the Transfer rate. Compared with the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, those obtained yesterday for Bills show an advance of ⅛ to 5-32d. the extreme rate being also 1-16d. higher than that of the extra Bills placed on the re-opening of the market on Tuesday. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3d.

Wheat was unchanged. Bombay Linseed to arrive, was 3d. per quarter higher, at 38s. 6d. Ex-Quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market re-opened after the holidays yesterday, and closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. An advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans, at 3 13-16d. per lb.; and East Indian Cotton was higher to the same extent in all grades of Broach and Dhollera, and all discriptions and grades of Oomras, and in "Good" Hingunghat; while American Arrivals were 5-64d. in all positions, the extreme quotations, being 5 54-64d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 4d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer, but with not much doing.

A further advance in the price of Cotton took place also in New York, say of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid.-Uplands at 7¼ cents, and of 15 points on July Futures, at 7·34 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, the total this season now giving the following comparison with the figures of the two previous years to the same date:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts..	4,000	10,000	1,400
Four days' do.	37,000	49,000	9,200
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	6,620,000	6,482,000	5,634,300

An active demand, more particularly from exporters, has been felt in our local Cotton Market to-day, and a large business in the aggregate has been done, the feeling having been steady, but prices unchanged except for Broach and Belatee, which are all Re. 1 per candy higher. Including 400 bales of Fine Dhollera, for May delivery, at Rs. 170; and 400 bales of "Fully Good" for April delivery, at Rs. 161, the purchases for export sum up 4,150 bales, consisting of 600 Bengals, at Rs. 148-160; 500 Dhulia, at Rs. 154½; 300 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 160; Veraval, at Rs. 147-57; and Mowa, at Rs. 169; 200 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 164; Broach, at Rs. 183; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 154; Akote, at Rs. 162; and Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 170; 100 bales each of Dharwar, at Rs. 166½; Nugger, at Rs. 155; and Damergaum, at Rs. 162; and 50 Laria, at Rs. 166; while the Mills have taken only 1,000 bales, made up of 400 Pachora, at Rs. 155-7; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 150-54½; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 167; and 50 each of Morvi, at Rs. 164; and Antai, at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with only a small business passing, and prices have declined one to 1½ anna per cwt., closing quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy [illegible]	Rs.	5-7-6	[illegible]
Do. 85 „	„	5-6-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-15-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-11-6	„
Hard Yellow............	„	5-2-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	5-1-0	„
Hard Red	„	5-0-0	„

SEEDS also have been taken to a limited extent in a quiet market, and rates have given way half an anna for *Linseed*, and 1 to 2 annas per cwt. for *Rapeseed* at our quotations, say—

Linseed ....Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat „ 7-4-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore „ 6-6-0 to „ 6-8-6 „
„ Red „ 6-0-0 to „ 6-2-6 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,573	bales.
Wheat..............................	68,905	cwts.
Linseed	39,378	„
Rapeseed	18,216	„
Gingelly	1,749	„
Poppyseed	4,117	„
Groundnuts	3,702	„
Castorseed	3,238	„

FREIGHTS are dull, especially for Marseilles and Liverpool. Business has been done for prompt shipment to Marseilles, at 14s. per ton for Seeds; and for Liverpool in the same position, at 13s. for Wheat and Seeds, and 14s. 6d. to 14s. per ton for Cotton.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the higher quotations for Silver, noticed above, opened firmer, and a little Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 3¼d. for ready and forward transfer. A moderate amount of three months' sight Credits was also placed, at 1s. 3 7-16d. for ready, and 1s. 3 13-32d. forward; but very few Bills came out, and with lower rates ruling in Calcutta, ours have receded 1-32d. all round, and may be called somewhat weak at closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 3¼ to 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..........1s. 3 7-32 to 3-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 3 5-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 13-32d. „
Francs 3 months' sight ...1·62 „

The weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 20th April, 1892..........	Rs.	1,16,31,000
Add—Silver received during the week	„	21,89,000
	Rs.	1,38,20,000
Less—New Coin paid during the week	„	11,00,000
	Rs.	1,27,20,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals..........	„	1,03,32,000
	Rs.	2,30,52,000
Last week.................................	„	2,16,38,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm throughout the day, and a further advance of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. has been established in rates for Fours, our closing quotations being 107½ for cash; 107 7-16 for the approaching settling day; and 107 7-16 for the May account; with 4½ per Cents. still quoted at 104⅛, nominal.

SHARES are very quiet, and, beyond an advance of Rs. 10 per share in Colaba Land and Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in Empress; and a decline of Rs. 7½ on Luckmidas, we have no change on our list to notice this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia (homeward bound), left here, on the 18th instant.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21.

The s. s. Malacca arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera........................... 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firmer, but not much doing.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight... ⅓
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...... 96⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............. 67⅝
4½ per cent. „ 65⅝
Bar Silver 39 13-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—April 6, at "Plaisance," Quetta, Beloochistan, the wife of John Clark, North-Western Railway, Bostan, of a son.

CURRIE—March 28, at Benares, the wife of W J Currie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEGG—SMITH—April 18, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Welbore MacCarthy, Offg Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev C J Palmer, Henry Charles, youngest son of James Smith Begg, Esq, of Carlton Hill, London, to Ida Rosalind, youngest daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq, C S.

BURTON—PRENDERGAST—April 18, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Acting Archdeacon, the Rev W W Elwes, Edward Fanning Burton, of Calcutta, to Augusta Jane, youngest daughter of General Hew L Prendergast, Royal Engineers (Retired).

DEATHS.

CORNISH—April 6, at The Tendrills, Simla, Captain W H Cornish, B S C, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, aged 37 years.

FOWLE—March 30, at Lahore, William Alfred, the infant son of William Percy, and Emma Fowle, aged 2 months.

GRANTHAM—April 8, at Trimulgherry, Capt V M Grantham, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, of heat apoplexy, aged 30.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1892.

THE *Times*, condoling with Mr. Johnston on some further reverses which that energetic Consul-General and Commissioner appears to have experienced in Nyassaland, calls upon the Government not to let him perish like Gordon, but to send at once a gun-boat to Lake Nyassa and a large reinforcement of Sikhs. The Lake in question is sixteen hundred feet above sea level, and surrounded by mountains ten thousand feet high. The over-flow from the Lake reaches the Zambesi by the river Shire, which, for thirty-five miles of its total length of two hundred and seventy miles, is a series of falls and rapids, descending twelve hundred feet. It is not easy to understand how even the lightest of gun-boats can be expected to steam up a succession of Niagaras even in the best of causes. It is true that there is, or was, a steam-launch on Lake Nyassa but a boat which can be carried in pieces on porters' heads through the mountains, scarcely forms a precedent which the commander of one of her Majesty's gun-boats can be referred to for encouragement. The free and easy recommendation to the Government to send a large reinforcement of Sikhs to Nyassaland, is on a par with the suggestion to send a gun-boat to the Lake. Ninety-five Sikhs were sent in July last under Captain Maguire to serve as an escort to the Commissioner, when visiting the territory placed under his general supervision. The escort was employed on military duty and proceeded to attack and destroy the stockades of the Native Chiefs, and generally impose law and order with a high hand. That which might have been expected very soon happened; the Chiefs, who were at first surprised by an unexpected invasion soon gathered their followers and attacked in their turn. A thousand hot-blooded Africans fighting in their own country are more than a match for even a hundred Sikhs. The gallant Maguire paid the penalty of a rash enterprise with his life, and a number of Sikhs were killed. It was stated that the main body was not engaged in that unlucky skirmish, and that Mr. Johnson would be able with the rest of the Sikhs and some native levies to hold his position. From the nature of the appeal to Government not to permit Mr. Johnson to fall like Gordon, it is evident that this expectation has not been realised, and that further reverses have placed the Commissioner and his followers in imminent peril. If this be the case a rescue must be organised, but why should the duty of providing men for the purpose devolve on India? The Cape is nearer at hand; Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Prime Minister of that Colony, and what is still more to the purpose, the moving spirit of the South African Chartered Company, should see to it that Imperial interests in Nyassaland shall come to no harm. It may be doubted whether the shrewd Mr. Rhodes will care to make himself responsible for law and order to the north of the Zambesi. The Nyassa country has a reputation, even in Africa, for being pre-eminently malarious. Mountains ten thousand feet high cannot be patrolled or policed by a handful of men, even when in the best of health. Now that the Native Chiefs have learned that they can make themselves unpleasant and even dangerous, they will not be impressed with anything less than a display of force plainly irresistible. These considerations will possibly occur to Mr. Cecil Rhodes, though they have escaped the attention of the gentleman who has indited the stirring appeal in the *Times*—without however, any intention of himself taking a gun-boat to the inaccessible Lake, or of leading a body of Sikhs to the rescue.

Has India soldiers to spare for African adventure of this unprofitable sort? It is by no means clear that she has a superabundance of the raw material. The Indian recruiting grounds are not in excess of Indian requirements. There is a growing tendency to discard as unfruitful large areas of territory which once yielded good troops, but which under the torpor of a long peace have ceased to breed men fit to take the place once filled by their fathers in the ranks. Consequently the recruiting officers are forced to rely—somewhat too exclusively perhaps—on the men of the Punjab and the North-West, where undoubtedly men of the finest physique are to be found, but not in any great abundance. Of the excellence of the material there is no doubt whatever. Mr. Johnston testifies to the splendid military qualities of the Indian sepoys, whose behaviour after the death of Captain Maguire "alone averted a serious political and military reverse." After the loss of their European commander and their surgeon, and they had seen the captain and the engineer of the steamer disabled by wounds, they held Port Johnstone for a week. They so arranged their means of defence, and so systematised their patrols that no enemy was able to get within a thousand yards of the position. The Commissioner was enthusiastic in his recognition of their soldierly qualities, which he states admirably fit them for work in Africa. They stand the climate well; they are splendidly brave and are cheerful and kindly with the natives. He had not a single fault to be found with the seventy men brought from India by Captain Maguire. All the same such men cannot be spared for desultory and unprofitable campaigning in the most malarious tract of Darkest Africa. They are far too valuable to be employed in such thankless work, when there is an abundance of material in Africa which if enrolled, drilled, and paid, (by whom?) will be far better adapted for African campaigning than soldiers from this country would prove in the long run. We must take with some reserve Mr. Johnstone's statement that Indian sepoys stand the African climate well. A few months' experience is not sufficient to justify entire confidence on such a point. In the first place the sepoys of whom he speaks were the picked men of picked regiments. In reference to this identical Nyassaland it has been over and over again stated that so malarious is the country that even natives coming from other parts of Africa succumb to the climate. The number of missionaries who died of fever in that region since Livingstone's time is exceptionally high. There is good reason to fear that natives of the north of India would not enjoy an immunity from the deadly conditions in that region if they were quartered there for any length of time.

The Government of India will do well to pause before committing itself to any policy of subduing and garrisoning the country north of the Zambesi. It is not under any obligation to take Mr. Cecil Rhodes' chestnuts out of the fire, having more important and more pressing duties nearer to hand, arising out of the immense but almost unnoticed expansion given to the frontier responsibilities of India within the last few years. The continual extension of our frontiers carries with it not only the ceaseless growth of military expenditure, but an ever-increasing strain on the military machine which has been created and is maintained at such enormous cost. Under a system of voluntary recruiting, which lacks the beautiful simplicity of the system of compulsory service in operation in every other Empire with land frontiers to defend, it is prudent and even essential to husband resources which can not be expanded at will. In Upper Burma we are now limotrophe with Siam and China, having within seven years added fully two thousand miles to the extent of our frontier on the South-East. This advance in the direction of the unknown has already entailed the necessity of enlisting in the Punjab for service along the Shan Frontier 16,000 "Military Police," who are now regimented as soldiers. In the North-West we have not done badly. Beyond Chitral we have gained the southern slope of the Pamirs, and come within speaking distance of China and Russia. Through Biluchistan we have pushed our way up to Persia. In Africa we occupy—with Indian soldiers—Berbera and Zeyla, and are brought into contact with the Abyssinians, the Italians, the Turks, and the French. There are those amongst us who hope one day to see Afghanistan annexed up to the Hindu Khoosh. With this wide field for the employment of surplus energy at our own doors, do we require to go to Nyassaland for military adventure and achievement?

A FEW years since the condition of the Victoria Gardens, with the Zoological Collection therein, was a subject of general and well grounded complaint. The funds assigned out of the Municipal Budget were not sufficient to enable the gardens to be improved or to provide the means of keeping the animals in health or comfort. So little interest was felt in the gardens that one member of the Corporation proposed that water-supply for the irrigation of all the gardens in the city should be discontinued so as to save a book entry of Rs. 30,000 per annum to their debit in the municipal accounts. Of course, the actual saving would have been nil, which for the Rs. 30,000 was a book entry only. The proposal was not carried out. Another proposal was made to "abolish" the birds and beasts in the gardens, and there seemed to be something more than a probability that it would be carried. To meet this contingency Mr. H. M. Phipson, the founder and the indefatigable secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, set to work to organise a Zoological Society to take over the birds and beasts aforesaid, and transfer them to new quarters prepared on the best principles of hygiene and comfort, at the south-western base of Malabar Hill. A large number of subscribers put down their names, and Government seemed disposed to grant the site. The Corporation was quite prepared to give over the zoological collection into such good hands. But the site, after all, was not available, and the project was not realised in its first form. It took shape in a scheme for reorganising and rehousing the collection in the Victoria Gardens, making it attractive, picturesque, and inscrutably clean. Private individuals and the Tramway Company contributed considerable sums for large and handsome iron structures for tigers, panthers, and leopards, a new style of cave dwellings for the bears, hitherto buried in pits; the deers were given spacious parks to roam in, the ostriches placed in better condition. To obtain funds for all this it was agreed that on certain days in each week a small fee should be charged. Promises of large additions to the Fauna were made on all hands, and the gardens, improved all along the line, became so attractive that an income of Rs. 6,000 per annum was derived from fees readily paid by those who now found that the Gardens were well worth a visit. On half the days of the week the Gardens were open to the whole public, and at all times a couple of acres of handsome garden were available without entrance fees to children and all who did not care to pay the small fees charged on the pay days. Two years ago the number of days on which fees were charged was inconsiderately reduced to two, and the fees made little more than nominal. The Rs. 6,000 per annum derived from this source fell to Rs. 1,200 per annum, and yesterday the Corporation, on the proposal of the Councillor who had distinguished himself by moving that all the gardens of the city should be deprived of their water-supply, rescinded the resolution establishing fee days. The result is of course that the source of income by means of which the Zoological Gardens has been transformed now ceases. It is to be hoped that the Corporation which took this step will in the ensuing budget ponder adequate means to keep the Victoria Gardens and the animals and birds, which add so much to their interest and usefulness, at the high level reached under the system now so incontinently discarded.

THAT witchcraft has a place in a Toda's belief and infanticide in his practices is occasionally unfortunate for him, though he does not trouble his neighbours very much either with the one or the other. The race is fast dying out, and it is foretold that very shortly the Nilgiris will know them no more. Harmless and inoffensive, except among themselves, they are apparently disliked by other tribesmen, and if we may judge from a case now pending in Ootacamund, many of the ills that flesh is heir to are attributed to the occult influences of the Toda. The facts of the case we refer to are only just coming to light, though it is nine months since the incident occurred. It appears that a near relative of a Badaga of Nunjanad fell sick and died in 1891, and the man, believing that Petbolee, a Toda, living near the same hamlet, was a conjuror and sorcerer able to bewitch and kill Badagas, accused him of causing his relative's death. A punchayet was held, but no evidence connecting the accused with the death was forthcoming, and no adverse resolution was arrived at. But in July last a grandson of the Badaga became dangerously ill. Petbolee's influence and incantations were held to be the cause of it, and the unfortunate man was sent for by the Badaga, who happened to be Monegar of Nunjanad, and he was informed that if the child did not recover he would pay the penalty with his life. It was in vain that Petbolee protested his innocence. The child died the following day, and the Monegar sent the child's father and two other relatives to inform Petbolee that he wanted him. No sooner did the opportunity present itself than the three set on him with clubs, breaking his jaws, knocking out his teeth, and inflicting injuries which resulted in his death; the Monegar standing near by the while and directing operations. Petbolee's son found the body, and reporting the matter to the Monegar received from him cloths in which to burn it. Despite the Monegar's exertions and threats the matter reached the ears of the police, who are now investigating it. The Todas habitually receive grain from the Badagas, and the deceased had gone out with the men in the expectation of receiving a measure of *gudee* which had been withheld from him since the first death occurred. Evidence has been led to show that the deceased had been openly accused of sorcery and cajoled to enter the house of the accused, who having killed him dragged his body to the bridle-path, and there left it. The barbarity of the proceeding was only equalled by the gross ignorance which prompted it. Yet the belief in witchcraft is not merely confined to the hill tribes. Frequent instances are reported from all parts of the country of the prevalence of the faith in charms and witchery and the virtue of incantations. Indeed it is questionable whether even in western countries there does not still survive a comparatively widespread belief in wizards, witches, and magic-workers. It is not long since a woman appeared at the Worship-street Police Court, and complained to Mr. D'Eyncourt of the spells which had been put upon her by another woman in Bethnal-green. Fortunately, however, relief is not often sought in the annihilation of the wizard by means of the club. The headman of a village may reasonably be supposed to be intellectually the superior of those under his charge, and to say the least of it he set a very bad example if what is alleged in the court be true.

WE hear on good authority from England that the India Office authorities are considering the question of exchange, with regard to the pay of officers appointed to India from England, and that there is a disposition to act liberally to those officers with respect to family remittances and leave pay.

THE Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., is gazetted as having been permitted to resign H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Service in the Bombay Establishment.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, to-morrow, to announce the departure by the English mail steamer of the Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., Member of Council.

A MEETING of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Library last evening called for the purpose of electing the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., an honorary member of the Society and to present a farewell address. On the motion of Mr. C. E. Fox, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang and supported by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, Sir Raymond was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society, and having vacated the president's chair he announced that Mr. Justice Telang had been elected to fill the place until the next general meeting. A beautifully illuminated address was then presented to Sir Raymond West, and in acknowledging the honour the Society had done him, he referred at length to the importance of the work done during the past twelve years. A full report will appear in our next issue.

THE G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will furnish a guard-of-honour, at the Khandalla Railway Station, to-morrow, to receive his Excellency the Governor, on arrival there, for the purpose of the opening ceremony of the E. G. Hospital Convalescent Home.

THE outrage at a chawl, in Mahaluxmee, near Jacob's Circle, committed by certain Mahomedans upon a Borah girl, named Ruttonbai, on the 15th February last, formed the subject of enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday. The two prisoners Jahver Rahimbuks and Amier Khaim were unanimously found guilty; and his lordship, in passing sentence, regretted that the two companions of the prisoners had not been arrested and brought to trial. The crime, his lordship said, was one of the most atrocious that had come within his knowledge in this court for which the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for life.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. CRIMMIN, V.C., I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Major C. Marks, I.M.S.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. HERBERT, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, during the deputation of Surgeon-Major Hatch as Senior Medical Officer and Surgeon of the same hospital.

MR. G. McC. HARRISON has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals, during the absence of Mr. J. Yate on privilege leave.

HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL, the celebrated pianist, gave a recital, in the Novelty Theatre, last evening. Owing, no doubt, to the hot weather, only a meagre audience was present, but those who heard Herr Friedenthal's wonderful performance were repaid for their trouble, for Bombay has seldom been favoured with such a genuine display of musical ability as was heard last night. A further notice will appear to-morrow.

IT is notified for information that the surplus men, families, and prisoners, now at Deolali, will be brought down for embarkation on board the B. I. S. N. Steamer "Almora," sailing on the 26th instant, as follows:—19 men, 19 women, and 52 children will leave Deolali by the 21-1 o'clock train, on the 25th instant, arriving at Victoria Terminus, at 5 a.m., 26th idem; 1 officer, 13 prisoners, 28 escort will leave Deolali by the 2-51 a.m., train, on the 26th instant, arriving at 9 a.m. same day.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 19th was 624, giving a death-rate of 37·27 per annum per thousand as against 30·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·61 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 199 died from fevers; 27, small-pox; 70, phthisis; 32, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 42 diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 35, stillborn; 40, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 27; Brahmin, 28; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 11; Hindu of other caste, 307; Hindu outcaste, 58; Musalman, 136; Parsee, 27; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 8; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 293 as against 275 the corresponding period of last year, and 270 the average over the past five years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with his staff, when visiting Surat, on Wednesday, from Broach, by the Ahmedabad morning train, was cordially welcomed at the railway station of Ankleshwar by Rao Saheb Gopalshanker Venishanker Bhacheck, Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar and other Taluka officials and members of the Municipal Board. It was noon and the heat was intense, but the station platform was kept cool with water and the shade of the trees. After holding a brief conversation with his Excellency, Rao Saheb Gopalshanker presented garlands of flowers to the Governor and his Private Secretary, and the train steamed out of the station.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHIST EDITOR.

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. Mowbray Nicholl, the editor of the Anarchist paper, the *Commonweal*, was brought up at Bow Street Police Court yesterday, and charged with having published an article inciting to the murder of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Justice Hawkins. The accused admitted the authorship of the article, and was remanded.

FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Catholics of Uganda, under the leadership of Mwanga, having attacked the Protestants, and killed their chief, the Protestants retaliated, and have since deposed Mwanga.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in London last evening.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

LONDON, April 21.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the King of Dahomey has sent a letter to the French authorities in which he openly defies France.

He is again threatening Porto Novo at the head of his forces.

TROUBLE ON THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, April 21.

Advices from West Africa state that Lagos on the Gold Coast is threatened by the Jebus and Egbas tribes, and that Captains Larymore and Bayly have started with a force of Houssas to reinforce the garrison there.

THE FRENCH AND THE DAHOMEYANS.

PARIS, April 21.

The French press, in discussing the attitude of the King of Dahomey, are alarmed at the situation in that quarter, and demand that the most complete and the promptest measures be at once taken against the Dahomeyans.

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

ROME, April 21.

There is a hitch in the newly-constituted Italian Cabinet, the Minister for War objecting to any reduction in the expenses on the Army.

THE CANADIAN SCANDALS.

MONTREAL, April 21.

In connection with the late Bay des Chaleurs scandals, summonses have been issued for the arrest of Mr. Mercier, the ex-Premier of Quebec, and Mr. Langelier, the ex-Secretary of the Province, for conspiring to defraud the Quebec Government.

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20.

The Sultan has ordered Moukhtar Pacha, the High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt, not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Treasury to-day purchased 543,000 ounces of silver at 87·45 to 87·60.

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy reached Simla to-day at 2 p.m. His Excellency's arrival was strictly private.

TROOPS FOR THE BLACK MOUNTAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The troops at Abbottabad, which have been warned to be ready to leave at short notice towards the Black Mountain Border, are the Kohat Mountain Battery, the 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, and the remaining Wing of the 2nd Battalion of the same Regiment. The 4th Sikhs will remain to garrison Abbottabad.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

In the course of further examination of the manager of the Himalaya Bank on Wednesday, in the liquidation proceedings, it was elicited that within the space of two years one firm contracted a debt to the Bank of nearly two lakhs of rupees, one of the partners actually being an auditor of the Bank at the time.

CHANGES IN THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Rodgers, Assistant Surveyor-General, Survey of India, goes on privilege leave at the beginning of May. During his absence Colonel Wilkins takes charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices and also the Patents Offices, Colonel Wilmer assuming temporary charge of the Drawing, Engraving, and Maps, Record, and Issue Offices.

MR. CRAWFORD'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Crawford, late 1st Assistant to the Resident of Hyderabad, joined his appointment as Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office, on Wednesday.

THE STATE ENGINEER TO THE KASHMIR DURBAR.

Major-General de Bourbel, State Engineer to the Kashmir Durbar, will not, it is understood, vacate his appointment until October.

LIEUTENANT GAY FOUND GUILTY.

The sentence of the court-martial that sat at Umballa for the trial of Second Lieutenant Gay of the 7th Dragoon Guards, on a charge of forging a cheque for £50 has been promulgated. The accused is found guilty, and is sentenced to be cashiered. The finding and sentence have been confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. The sentence is deemed particularly light in military circles.

THE MADRAS WEEKLY SEASON REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 21.

The official season report for the past week says that good showers have fallen in Vizagapatam, in the Southern Districts, the Nilgiris, and the West Coast. The agricultural prospects are unaltered, and cultivation has begun on the West Coast. The deficiency of water-supply and fodder in parts of the affected area is severely felt. Nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees have been lent for the construction of wells.

MAHABLESHWAR GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 20.

The most interesting event that has occurred since I last wrote has been Miss Kirkham's wedding, to which I referred in my letter last week, and which took place on Monday. Everyone was glad that the weather, which had been so threatening for three days previously, was favourable. The church was tastefully decorated with white flowers, ferns, and moss, and presented a gala appearance. At 4-30, the invited guests began to arrive, and the seats in the body of the church were soon filled with smartly-dressed ladies and a fair proportion of men. The bridegroom, attended by his brother, arrived punctually at 4-45, the hour appointed for the ceremony, and about ten minutes later the bride appeared, escorted by her father, and followed by three bridesmaids, whilst the choir sang "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden." She was charmingly attired in a rich white silk dress of unimpeachable fit, and the bridesmaids, who were her two sisters and little Miss Irene Pottinger, were simply and very tastefully dressed in white muslin, smocked with pale green, and with sashes of pale green silk tied on the side, and having the ends caught together with bunches of lilies-of-the-valley.

The ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Scott, and Mrs. Hutchinson presided at the harmonium in a masterly style. After the signing of the register, the wedding party drove to Acorn Villa, where the guests also assembled to drink the health of the newly-married couple. Dr. Theodore Cooke proposed their health in a few well-chosen words, and the bridegroom replied with that brevity which, as we all know, is the soul of wit. The Archdeacon, after an interval of some few minutes, gave the toast of the bridesmaids, apologizing for doing so, as "an old married man," and remarking that something must have gone very wrong with the bachelors present, since not one of them could be found, eager and willing, to take upon himself so pleasant a duty. His kindly words were responded to by Mr. W. Drew, brother of the bridegroom. After the speeches were concluded, and cake and champagne had been done ample justice to, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Drew drove off to Panchgani, amidst loud cheers, and a deluge of rice and slippers.

There have been several fresh arrivals during the last few days, and amongst the names are those of Admiral Kennedy and family, and the Flag Lieutenant. They are staying at the Fountain Hotel until the arrival of Lord Harris, when they will take up their quarters at Government House. General Blundell, Colonel Firebrace, Surgeon-Major Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Whitworth, Mrs. Dimmock, and Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Burke are also amongst the visitors during the past week. Lord Harris is expected next Sunday, and every one is looking forward to the arrival of his Excellency and Staff. The sole occupant of Government House at present is Captain Cox, who came up early last week.

When the Bella Vista party arrives, the question of a programme of amusements will no doubt be taken up in earnest. At present nothing has been done beyond getting the race-course fit to gallop on, and catering for the wants of the golfers. There has been a good deal of blasting necessary in connection with the former, and this appears to have delayed matters, but the work is now practically complete, and the course is quite fit for going. It is now exactly the same as it was last year, with this exception that for two or three hundred yards, the track runs through the deep cutting alluded to in my last letter. For the protection of the public, arrangements are now being made for timber fencing on the inner edge of the cutting. The putting greens of the golf links have been levelled, and I hear two new holes are being opened out.

Heavy rain has fallen since I last wrote. It commenced, on Friday last, and was followed, on Saturday, by a smart thunder-storm, accompanied by another downpour with hail stones. What the amount gauged is, I don't know, but the ground was saturated to the depth of two or three inches. I am by no means inclined to look upon this rain as an unmixed blessing. Whilst it lasts the temperature may drop a trifle, but there is a corresponding decrease in the movement of the air, and the latter more than counterbalances the fall of temperature so far as personal comfort is concerned. The moisture has moreover developed unsavoury odours in a very pronounced manner. The Superintendent, who is very keen on good sanitary arrangements, will now no doubt without the aid of detective police be able to ascertain what portions of the station are treated to practices of an insanitary nature. A little sharp justice would by no means be a bad thing, if the delinquents could be detected.

Whilst on the subject of personal comfort, I may say that mosquitoes have put in an appearance this year in an unusual manner. I suppose they must always have been in existence, but I do not remember there ever having been a source of positive discomfort before. Mosquito curtains are, this year, distinctly necessary if you want to make certain of a good night's rest.

Panchgani is, I believe, fairly full of visitors, and amongst those who are living there are Major and Mrs. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Burke, Captain and Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Piers, and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, also the Commander-in-Chief and his Military Secretary. Sir George Greaves will, however, move on to Mahableshwar on the arrival of Lord Harris.

The annual panthers have put in an appearance already, and our sportsmen are on the alert. I believe that one or two parties have been out, and that a panther was seen, but, as far as I can make out, nothing has as yet been brought to bag.

Just as I am closing my letter, I hear of a dance to be held in the Frere Hall, on Friday, the 22nd, being the first of the series of subscription dances.

THE "JUNIOR ORIENTAL CLUB."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to ask gentlemen who intend becoming members of the proposed "Junior Oriental Club," to lose no time in sending in their names to Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta. A number of members have been enrolled already, but my colleagues and myself in promoting the institution cannot commence taking final steps till we have at least a thousand names. On securing these we intend to at once rent a suitable building in London and throw it open to members. Those joining before the 9th June will, I may add, be exempt from any entrance fee. Prospectuses and forms of application for membership can be obtained from Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.—Yours, &c.,

A PROMOTER.

Calcutta, April 17.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOUD SARASWATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

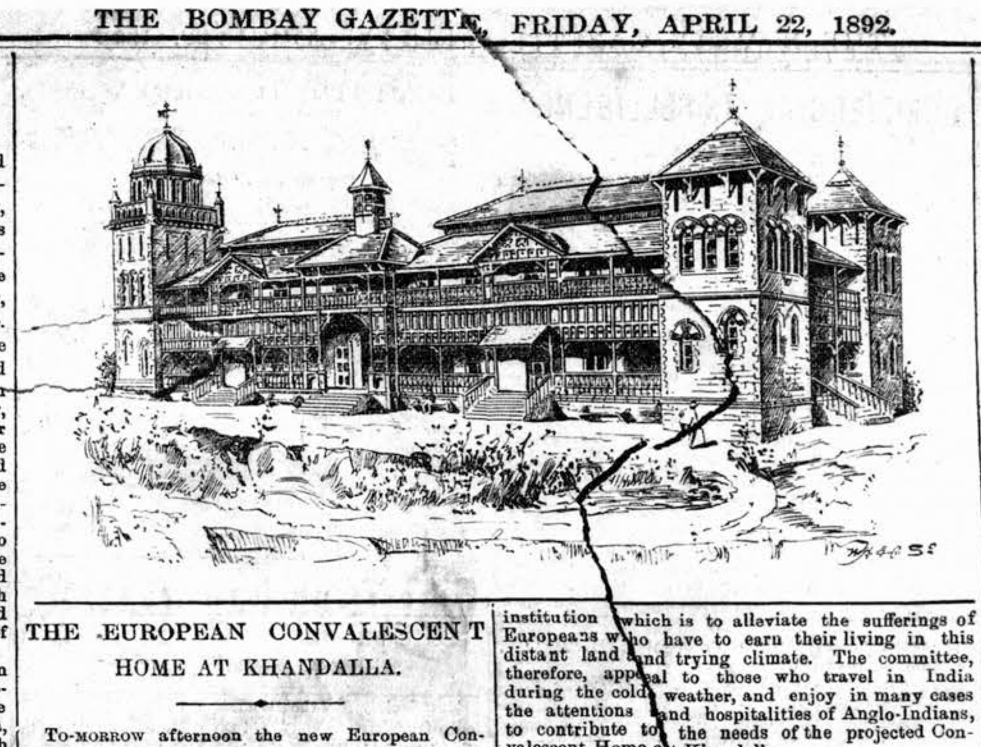
Sir,—Some time ago a few well-wishers of the Goud Saraswat community addressed the Swami asking his views about the amalgamation of the Dangi, or the 4th remaining section of that community, with the other three. In reply the Swami sees no objection to the coalition, and testifies to their high birth and unceasing devotion towards himself. The Swami's edict is now in the hands of the Saraswat Samuha, and this body, in order to bring about the desired object, has called a preliminary meeting of the leading members of their caste, on Sunday next.

Such an opportunity will not occur again, and Mr. Justice Telang and other enlightened gentlemen of the Saraswat community, would do well to attend the Sunday's meeting, as their presence will carry more weight, and the community will have advanced one step further.—I am, &c.,

PAND SHETT.

Bombay, April 21.

Mr. E. Hosking, C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, has been appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Judge of the Sadar Court in that province, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. M. Macpherson, C.S.; while Mr. T. Hart Davies, C.S., will act as Sessions Judge of Karachi, and Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C.S., will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, during the same period.



THE EUROPEAN CONVALESCENT HOME AT KHANDALLA.

To-morrow afternoon the new European Convalescent Home, which has been erected at Khandalla, in connection with the Bombay European General Hospital, will be opened by H. E. the Governor, who will halt at Khandalla for the purpose on his way to Mahableshwar. No more desirable site could have been secured for the establishment of a convalescent home, within easy access of Bombay, had the European General Hospital Endowment Fund Committee searched Mahableshwar, Lanowli, Igatpuri, or Nasik, than that on which now stands the Convalescent Home. Strange to say, too, it was only when they were on the point of abandoning Khandalla in despair of finding ground in the place, that they secured that most excellent tract of ground. On the same ridge on which for years has stood the Sanitarium of the St. Xavier's Fathers, fully exposed to the bracing air and cool healthful breeze, surrounded by a panorama of mountain and valley stretching away in the distance some thirty-five or forty miles, that the eye never grows weary of beholding, the picturesque structure known as the European Convalescent Home now rears its handsome facade.

The above plate, which was engraved from a photograph taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons from the plans prepared by Mr. John Adams, Executive Architectural Engineer to the Bombay Government, conveys an excellent idea of the structure. In design it is something like the Yacht Club; and no better compliment could be paid Mr. Adams' plan than that, for in all Bombay there is no building so admirably suited to an Indian climate as the Yacht Club, although it differs from the latter building in one respect. Instead of brick it is built of stone; and at a remarkably small cost too. Fortune favoured the committee in securing a site; and again Providence was kind in bringing within their reach the wherewithal to construct their building at a minimum of cost.

The stone which had been excavated from the tunnelling through the Bhore Ghaut was lying unused, and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway very kindly granted the committee permission to take it away for the building of the Home. The dark stone of the Ghauts is relieved by white Coorla or Porebunder stone, which not only makes it a very substantial building, but gives it a handsome external appearance. Passing now to the interior, the male and female quarters are, as far as practicable, isolated the one from the other. Glancing at the picture it will be observed there is a break in the centre of the building. A passage, twenty feet wide, runs from front to back of the building, and separates the male from the female quarters, although overhead, on the second floor, the front verandah spans the passage like a bridge, allowing of a free promenade from end to end of the building and also permitting nurses passing easily from the male to the female wards and *vice versa* without running up and downstairs.

Taking the female quarters first, we find there is, on the ground floor, a dining room, 18 feet by 20 feet, a nurses' sitting room, 12 feet by 20 feet, a matron's bedroom, also 12 feet by 20 feet, box-room, bath-room, and dispensary. Upstairs there is sleeping accommodation for seven persons, or even more if need be. First of all there is a dormitory for four beds; off that is a nurses' bed-room, furnished with two beds, and adjoining that again are private rooms for two sleepers. Each room has a bath-room attached, and it may also here be added that the nurses' sitting room, downstairs, has also a large bath-room attached to it, which, should extra accommodation be required, can easily be converted into a bed-room.

The male quarters are somewhat similarly planned, although there is accommodation for a larger number of patients. On the ground floor is the dining-room, 22 feet by 20 feet, a library, 12 feet by 20 feet, and a matron's room, 12 feet by 10 feet. The upper-floor is gained by a staircase in the tower. On this flat we find a large dormitory for six persons, and two private rooms, with bath-rooms attached. At the top of the tower, on the female side of the house, there is, as may be noticed in the engraving, a balcony which is a particularly cool and quiet retreat, and from which is gained a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

The preparations for the founding of a convalescent home owe their origin to the suggestions of a lady-visitor to the European General Hospital in the month of February, 1889. She impressed upon the committee not only the desirability, but the necessity of such an institution, to which patients, who were beginning to get well, might be removed in order to have their health completely restored; and it was also suggested that such a house would be a great benefit to the European nurses in the Presidency. Our nurses, it is well-known, are hard wrought, and are kept closely tied to their duties, which in an Indian climate are bound to tell upon their health in course of time. By taking turns in attending the patients at the Convalescent Home, where their duties would be comparatively light, they could recruit their own health, and so render themselves more fit for their more arduous labours in hospital. The committee, acting on the hint, at once set to work, first of all to procure the means, and then to look out for a suitable site. They appealed to the public for aid, and Lord Reay endorsing that appeal in his speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the New European General Hospital, on the 20th of February, 1889, wished the new scheme every success, and with his characteristic liberality headed the subscription list with the handsome sum of Rs. 1,000. The public, evidently sympathising with the movement, supported it warmly; the subscription list at the Bombay Bank grew and grew, and ere long the Endowment Fund Committee had, at their credit, the sum of Rs. 37,000, the estimated cost of the building operations. This was certainly satisfactory; but it is very well-known—in fact it is much more frequently the case than otherwise—that the estimated cost is not always the actual cost of a building, but very much under it. Alterations and improvements on the original plans, and what contractors love to call "extras"—whatever they may mean—run away with a wonderful amount of money. In the building of the new Convalescent Home, there were not a few of those "extras," and the cost of the whole, including furniture, will be about Rs. 55,000, which has been subscribed for; but the expenditure does not end there. The institution has to be maintained, but there is little fear that, considering how readily the public have so far opened their hearts and their purses, the necessary funds will be forthcoming when required, for it is a movement which commends itself not only to the European residents in the Bombay Presidency, but to travellers from England, America, and the Continent, who will, no doubt, recognize the claims of an institution which is to alleviate the sufferings of Europeans who have to earn their living in this distant land and trying climate. The committee, therefore, appeal to those who travel in India during the cold weather, and enjoy in many cases the attentions and hospitalities of Anglo-Indians, to contribute to the needs of the projected Convalescent Home at Khandalla.

Having circulated their appeal, the Endowment Fund Committee began to look about for a site. Mahableshwar, Matheran, Panchgani, Nasik, Igatpuri, Deolali, Saka Patar, Lanowli, Khandalla, and numerous other places were suggested. Mahableshwar was considered a pleasant place for the Home; but the drawback was its great distance from Bombay, owing not only to the difficulties to be overcome in travelling, but the expense of removing patients. Matheran was nearer, but there another difficulty presented itself in the carrying of patients up and down the hill. A site might have been got at Nasik; but on second consideration it was thought it would be too far away. Panchgani was also suggested, but that place was abandoned owing to its being some fifty miles from railway communication. What was wanted was a suitable piece of ground, in a healthy spot, of course, within easy access of the railway running to Bombay. Some people then suggested Saka Patar; but there were difficulties in the way there, too, the committee thinking it hardly came within their duties to be the founders of a new sanitarium there. They now turned their attention to Lanowli. Here was a place where they thought they should find all they wanted, a healthy breezy site not far from railway communication. But all the best pieces of ground had been taken up. At least they could not get a suitable bit large enough for their purpose. At Khandalla they fared little better. They were just on the point of turning their attention elsewhere, although where they could go they knew not, when one day in the month of May, 1889, the honorary secretary of the Endowment Fund Committee was surprised and pleased to receive a telegram from General La Touche, who was then at Khandalla, saying that Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji, of Poona, who was also at Khandalla, having learned of their difficulty, was ready and willing to assist them by every means in his power. He had three pieces of ground vacant at Khandalla, either of which he thought might suit their purpose, and he offered to let them have, at a very moderate ground-rent, whichever site they chose. As might have been expected the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, the energetic honorary secretary, lost no time in repairing to the spot. Along with General La Touche, Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji, and several other gentlemen, he inspected the different pieces of ground belonging to the Rao Bahadur, and they all came to the conclusion that a beautiful piece of ground on the ridge, beside St. Xavier's Sanitarium, was the best spot they could build upon. In fact it was the most suitable spot of all they had yet examined anywhere. But again unfortunately they were disappointed. But a brief survey sufficed to show them, that, like many more desirable sites they had viewed both in that and other neighbourhoods, it was much too small. They had abandoned all hope of building there, when in the month of September following, it was discovered that the ground adjoining the Rao Bahadur's site belonged to Government, and that, although it had already been let out privately, it was available to be built upon for any public purpose. The committee were fully alive to the desirability of securing this piece of ground, for with it and the site offered by Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji they would have something like twenty acres at their disposal—much more than they required for their immediate needs, but which would permit of such extensions as in the future, should their funds increase, they meditated making—and the honorary secretary immediately put himself in communication with Government. There were still some difficulties in the way, but it being shown to Government that it was wanted for a public purpose, Lord Reay, who had already proved himself interested in the movement by his endorsement of the Endowment Fund Committee's appeal, and his handsome subscription towards the object in view, listened to the proposal and gave his support to it. With the assistance of Mr. East, Collector of Poona, and Mr. J. C. Moore, Commissioner of the Central Division, the difficulties were smoothed over and the committee soon found themselves in possession of an extensive piece of ground, more suitable than which it would be well nigh impossible to find in the whole Presidency. The Barracks are close by, but from those buildings it is separated by a road and a deep ravine. On the other side stands Khandalla Hotel. As a health resort, the new Convalescent Home ought to prove all that can be desired and the sanitary arrangements are most complete. The building has a western aspect and, as mentioned at the outset, commands a most magnificent view. The well-known rock, the Duke's Nose, rises to the left, and from here looks very imposing, while the Konkan stretches away below at a depth of about two thousand feet. But it possesses many and more important advantages, chief of which is that it is but a short journey from Bombay, and easy of access from the Khandalla Railway Station. The building ridge is itself narrow, but down from it there is a gentle slope, admirably suited for converting into shrubberies or plantations with pleasant walks for the patients.

It is understood that some day, in the near future it is to be hoped, it is the purpose of the committee to build on the same ground a sanitarium for European and Anglo-Asian nurses, employed in the hospitals throughout the Presidency, and still later on, when funds permit, to build another sanitarium for private patients, though, of course, as we have shown in referring to the plan, the projected Home will admit a few.

A special train leaves the Victoria Terminus for Khandalla to-morrow at 1-15 p.m. (Bombay time); the opening ceremony will be performed by H. E. Lord Harris, at five o'clock, and at 8-15 p.m. (Bombay time) the special train will return to Bombay.

RETURN OF H. E. LORD HARRIS.

Yesterday morning his Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Major Martin, arrived in Bombay from Surat by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road station, where his Excellency was met by Colonel Bisset, Colonel Wilson, Captain Nutall, and Mr. C. T. Burke. His Excellency, after shaking hands with those present, entered a Government House carriage and drove to Government House, Malabar Hill. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, accompanied his Excellency's train, and Khan Saheb Nowrojee Kaikobad Mody, Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, was present at the station to superintend the arrangements for the arrival of his Excellency. A salute of 17 guns was fired yesterday morning to announce the arrival of H. E. Lord Harris, who leaves Bombay for Khandalla, to-morrow (Saturday) morning by special train from Victoria Terminus.

A TIGER NEAR BASSEIN.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

There has been a tiger for some time past roaming in the jungles, near Sophala Station, B. B. and C. I. Ry., and about the neighbourhood of the Vaiturna River. It has destroyed a considerable number of cattle and been a great pest to the villagers in the neighbourhood. On the 11th instant there was a bullock killed near the Sophala Station, and some European gentlemen came down and endeavoured unsuccessfully to find the tiger. I am glad, however, to say that on the 14th inst. a very plucky native shikarree, living in the village of Pimpree, succeeded in getting a shot at master stripes, and hit him hard behind the shoulder. After being struck the tiger went into a bush close by, and the shikaree waited for expecting he would die. The next morning however the tiger appeared to be still alive under the same bush, and the native shikaree, hearing that an European gentleman from Bombay had come for shikar the previous night to Sophala sent word to him, and asked for his assistance. The European gentleman had some dogs with him, and he and the native shikaree went to the place where the tiger was lying. The villagers entreated the European gentleman to get up a tree as the tiger might jump out and seize him. But this he declined to do, but being in a delicate state of health he sat on a chair on the ground. The dogs barked at the tiger in the bush. The tiger then showed himself, and a well directed volley from the gentleman and the native shikaree soon killed him. The European gentleman very liberally rewarded the native shikaree for his pluck and skill, and the native shikaree presented the skin to the gentleman. The tiger was 13 feet long and a very big one. The people of the neighbourhood are much relieved.

THE TANSA WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to call prominent attention in your paper to an important matter in the Tansa Water-Works which is but little considered, and that is the urgent necessity for new and larger street piping throughout the town. My friend, Mr. Cotton, in a recent issue is reported to have said, while presiding at the annual meeting of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, that "the Tansa Lake will largely increase the water-supply to Bombay." Of course he knows the special point to which I am alluding, but he is not reported to have called attention to it at the meeting, and, therefore, with your permission I will now do so. The Tansa Water-Works is only half-completed, or speaking in financial proportion, one-sixth to one-eighth of the scheme remains to be carried out before we can derive much benefit from the expenditure already incurred.

What is now needed to be done is to lay new and larger main pipes throughout the principal streets of the town, and relay the pipes so taken up in the smaller streets. If I mistake not this scheme has already been brought before the Corporation by the Municipal Commissioner; but I do not think any decision has been come to. The main and subsidiary piping was laid down to distribute the available supply from Vehar, and subsequently from Tulsi. The Tansa Lake practically has doubled this supply; the pipes formerly ran choke full, and it is a known fact that in order to serve the various parts of the town efficiently, the town has to be supplied intermittently or in sections. The cause of this is that the pipes are already too small to do the needed work. Pipes will only serve water at high pressure when they are of large diameter. The friction in small pipes is so great that the pressure is speedily lost. For the present and until this improvement has been effected, Tansa will be in the position of a spare wheel to a coach, to take the place of Vehar should any one of the earthen dams of that Lake ever give way. The high pressure of Tansa is all lost by the time it reaches Bombay. We are now certain that in any case, the Malabar and Bhandarwada Hill reservoirs will always be full, hardly anything more. I have seen that this new piping will cost 17 lakhs of rupees. I expect that before the work is well completed it will have cost 25 lakhs, and it will be money well spent. Speaking in general terms it is better that the street pipes should be too large rather than too small. Let it be clearly understood that the effect of laying the pipes of larger size than the Municipal Commissioner will consider absolutely necessary is that thus the full pressure of the two reservoirs is brought close up to our houses, and we shall be certain of procuring an ample and constant water-supply to our highest storey. From this point of view apparent extravagance is the highest and truest economy. Both the reservoirs, especially the Bhandarwada, are too low in height and consequently in initial pressure. They could not be built higher, as they are constructed on the very crest of each hill. There is all the more necessity, therefore, in order to bring the needful supply to our doors to insist upon large pipes being laid in all the principal streets. Not one rupee of this expenditure will be wasted because all the pipes so taken up will be relaid in the medium-sized streets, and these again in a number of back streets and private streets and lanes, which are now not served at all.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fully concur with the views expressed by "B." in your to-day's issue. Most of your readers and others must have daily passed, with a fear of meeting accidents, the projecting angle of the building next to Messrs. Phillips & Co., at the Gowalia Tank Road. This peculiar projecting corner leads to Khumballa Hill, and forms a junction with the Malabar Hill and Altamont Roads. It is risky and there is imminent peril of life in passing and repassing this jutted out angular portion of the building. It exposes all the riders, carriages, and passengers equally to accident, especially in the dusk, as the slope abruptly and directly begins at this corner down to the Gowalia Tank. Hence I also think it imperative to get this portion of the building above referred to sufficiently set back for road improvement, and thus cause a safe and easy passage to all.—Yours, &c.,

PASSER-BY.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A requisition by certain prominent citizens was sent, a few days ago, requesting the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants with a view to protest against the increased burden of the costs of the city police, which Government intended to enforce upon the ratepayers. Aga Akbar Shah, the Sheriff of Bombay, in reply, assigned two reasons for feeling himself unable to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants in the Town Hall:—1st, that the requisition was sent on behalf, not of all classes and sections of the community, but only of the ratepayers; and, 2ndly, that he had received a counter-requisition signed by influential citizens against the convening of the proposed meeting of ratepayers in the Town Hall. The original requisitionists, dissatisfied with the Sheriff's decision, had appointed a committee, which met in the rooms of the Presidency Association, on Wednesday evening last, to consider what course they should adopt under the adverse circumstances, which had arisen. Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel was called to the chair. The committee, after some discussion, resolved that a public meeting of the inhabitants should be called at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the 30th instant, for the purpose above mentioned.

The other day we called attention to the difficulties which postal and telegraph peons have to contend with in the delivery of "covers," and expressed an opinion that they did their work, all things considered, remarkably well. It is urged, however, by a correspondent that we have been too generous. He thinks that even fewer letters need go astray if reasonable care be exercised by those in authority over the peons. In yesterday's *Government Gazette*, among the undelivered letters, are missives addressed to Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett, another to the *Hindu Prakash*, and a third to Lady N. Fitz Gerald. If the officials read newspapers like ordinary mortals they would know what to do with the two first, and would have seen that the name of the addressee of the third letter, has for several weeks past, been in the list of passengers by Tuesday's extra steamer. In the telegram list is one "Muff," no address beyond Bombay being given. How, asks our correspondent, could the sepoy be expected to deal with the message. Those to whom he might have offered it being so many!

The official rate of exchange in Hyderabad for the year 1892-93 has been fixed at 1s. 4½d. the rupee.

SIR RAYMOND WEST.

To-morrow's mail steamer will carry from our shores a servant of Government whom it is no formal compliment to speak of as a man of distinction amongst the most distinguished officers that the Bombay Presidency has ever had. The name of Sir Raymond West will, for years to come, recall to the people of this Presidency a union of great judicial and administrative capacity with broad culture, sound learning, and some of the best qualities of a citizen and a servant of the State. Few men of more varied attainments have ever entered the public service; we know of none who, in the midst of a life cumbered with unceasing labour and responsibility, has been more able to respond to all the claims external to his office which have been made upon his intellectual resources. A collection of his public addresses—though it is not by them that he would wish to be judged—would well illustrate this phase of his career. Diffuse and wanting in concentration many of them may be; but after that has been said they can be spoken of only in praise—sometimes in wonderment that a laborious worker, labouring under conditions in which ordinarily the lamp of scholarship burns low, should through all these years be able to rise so completely to every occasion, and to place learning, wealth of illustration, and remarkable expository gifts, at the service of so many causes. The world better knows its public men as speakers than as workers; this is the case even in India, where eloquence happily has not the recognised place in the apparatus of Government that it has acquired at home, and we are well aware that Sir Raymond West's public addresses, many and able though they have been count relatively for very little in the totality of his work for this Presidency. They are noteworthy, however, less as work than as illustrative of the spirit in which his work was carried on. It was impossible that a man with so wide a range of knowledge and of perception should have taken a narrow view of any of the practical problems that came before him. He might be wrong, and no doubt he sometimes was, in his judgments, and we suppose that in many estimates of his career there will creep in the almost inevitable suggestion that he was bookish, doctrinaire, or—greatest sin of all—that he was too much given to consider things from the point of view of general principles to be able to deal with them as the practical man should do. Still the answer would be that men against whom this allegation is made do manage usually to see the whole of a problem instead of three parts of it—that they consider the question submitted to them not only in itself, but as it stands in relation to questions outside of it, yet connected with it by those general principles which the administrator who prides himself on being practical either ignores or puts in a quite secondary place. And if Sir Raymond West has exhibited in excess the tendencies comprised within the three syllables of that dreadful word "doctrinaire," potently corrective influences have of late been within reach, and his most relentless critics will admit that he has not done much mischief.

It is difficult to realize that the eminent public servant who leaves us to-morrow is in his sixtieth year. His looks seem to discredit the record, which represents him as having been born in 1832. He was educated at Queen's College, Galway, where he gained scholarships in classics and mathematics, taking his B.A. degree in the Queen's University, in 1855, with honours in classics and physics. Mr. West was one of the first group of candidates who entered the Indian Civil Service by open competition. Arriving in Bombay, in September, 1856, he passed an examination three months later in Mahratti, and was then sent to Belgaum. The times, disturbed though they were, were propitious for a young civilian who wished for opportunities for distinguishing himself. The South Mahratta Country did not escape the influences that were in the air in the Mutiny years. Discontent, ripening into disaffection, attended upon the proceedings of the Inam Commission, which had been appointed to inquire into the titles on which many of the petty chiefs and landholders were in possession of their estates. Belgaum became a centre of disaffection; a native regiment stationed there showed signs of mutinying; at Kolhapur there was an actual outbreak. The Collector of Belgaum, Mr. Seton Karr, was also Political Agent for the South Mahratta Country, and the political work of the Belgaum Collectorate became peculiarly delicate and responsible. It was an excellent beginning for Mr. West when his chief entrusted him with much of the delicate and confidential work which the disturbed state of the country imposed upon the Political Agency. About this time too the Savants, a leading family in the Savantwadi State who had created the rising of 1844, the suppression of which was one of the earlier achievements of Sir James Outram, again came on the scene, and disturbances broke out all along the Belgaum frontier from Savantwadi to Kanara. Two companies of the 28th Native Infantry, with about fifty European soldiers, were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Belgaum, and Mr. West accompanied the force in many of its marches through the hill country and forests over which the insurgents were distributed. This was a rough initiation into the civilian's career, and certainly brought the element of contrast into an unusually interesting official life. It led amongst other things to Mr. West's getting one of the half-dozen Mutiny medals which fell to members of the Bombay Civil Service. During his tenure of the Assistant Collectorship of North Belgaum a tragic incident occurred. The Chief of Nargund, on the 29th of May, 1858, rose against the British Government, surprised Mr. Manson, the Acting Political Agent, while asleep about twelve miles north of Nargund, beheaded him, and planted his head over the gate of his fort. The Chief was tried and hanged. With peace there came a change of scene and duty for Mr. West. Having passed the higher examination in Canarese a few months before, he was appointed to act as Assistant Judge at Dharwar in 1860, being confirmed in the appointment after acting in it for eighteen months. While holding this office his peculiar proficiency in Canarese was recognized by Government in entrusting him with the translation of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure into that language. His ordinary judicial work at the same time attracted the favourable notice of the Government. He exercised a thorough supervision over the subordinate courts, noting their defects with characteristic confidence and alertness, and sending in to the Sudder Court reports which are believed to have made a very favourable impression on the judges. For an officer who had made so good a beginning as this promotion was sure to come quickly. He was marked down for transfer to Kaira, but before he could take up the senior assistant judgeship there, he was appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department. This was rapid promotion, but it was not so noticeable as the next stage in his career. When he had been only seven years in the country—that is to say in 1863—Mr. West was appointed Registrar of the High Court, a responsible office at any time, and one for which mere cleverness would have been a quite insufficient qualification. The old Sudder and Supreme Courts had only lately been amalgamated by the Judicature Acts of 1861 into the High Court. A new procedure had been brought into operation; precedents had to be formed and the foundations of a court tradition had to be laid, and it was of the last importance that the chief executive officer of the new court should be a man of tried capacity, in whom the courts and the profession alike should have full confidence. There have been many stages in Sir Raymond West's career at which his merits have met with marked recognition, but we doubt if on any occasion a more striking tribute has been paid to him than when, early in the eighth year of his service, so exacting a post was conferred upon him. That he justified the choice will be willingly recognized by every one who has personal recollection of the working of the High Court in those days. What he had done as Assistant Judge of Dharwar he now did upon a larger scale. The High Court never had more effective assistance in supervising the administration of justice in the mofussil than he gave, nor was there anything that a Registrar could do—and he can do a good deal—to increase the efficiency of the subordinate judicial officers that Mr. West left undone. Perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the quality of his work at that time was that early in 1864, in the ninth year of his service, and when he was only 32, he was offered the judgeship of Ahmedabad. He hesitated to accept it, doubting if the charge would not be somewhat beyond him—a view which Government with strange inconsistency seem not to have arrived at until three years later, when, on his applying to be confirmed in the acting judgeship of Kanara, he was told that he was too young for it! Anyhow it was an advantage that he remained in Bombay a little longer, for he did some important work external to his office which he might not have done so well had he gone to the mofussil. He edited the first three volumes of the Bombay Code of Regulations and Acts, extending from 1827 to 1868, a work which at the request of Government he had entrusted to two native practitioners, but which he had to carry through himself. Much of this work has been made obsolete by subsequent enactments, but it claims a place in every lawyer's library, and the industry with which it has been edited and annotated must be recognized. But Mr. West's *magnum opus* is a work of a much more important and enduring kind. With the help of the eminent Sanskritist Dr. Buhler, he prepared an edition of the replies of the Shastris in the Courts of the Bombay Presidency to various questions of Hindu Law and custom which had been submitted to them by judicial officers during half a century. The first edition dealt almost exclusively with the law of inheritance; but by the time that the work had run into a third edition in 1884 it had expanded into a two-volume digest of the Hindu law of partition and adoption as well as of inheritance. The work is much more than an example of careful and lawyer-like editing. The introduction, which makes up nearly half the book, is a work of luminous and learned exposition, covering a wide range of Hindu law, and for some years it has been accepted as an authority almost without a rival upon the Hindu law operating in Western India. Another extra-official work accomplished by Mr. West about this time claims notice. He undertook the Secretaryship of the Civil Fund of the Bombay Covenanted Service, and in that capacity resisted what was regarded at the time as an attempt by a financial officer of the Government of India to curtail its rights. It would be of little interest to go into the merits of an almost forgotten controversy. It should be sufficient to say that Mr. West fought successfully for his service, and that his labours on their behalf were greatly appreciated. In 1866, Mr. West left the Registrarship of the High Court to undertake the acting Judgeship of Kanara, an appointment which bristled with opportunities for an officer with his high ideal of an efficient judicial organisation. Kanara had been treated by the Madras Government, from whom it had been transferred in 1861, as an outlying province—"out of sight, out of mind"—and when Mr. West went there five years later, excellently equipped by his knowledge of the language and the people, he found the judicial machinery sadly out of gear, weeks in arrears, the records ill-kept, and the *personnel* of the courts rather too closely linked together by family and caste ties to be consistent with an honest, uncorrupt, and efficient administration of justice. Mr. West's first care was to see to the reduction of the arrears list, and in time the other evils which he had brought to light were greatly reduced. Then he obtained the permission of Government to carry out an important reconstructive scheme, the effect of which was practically to reconstitute the judicial machinery of the District. This was done experimentally, but the experiment was so successful that the Kanara scheme formed the model for the general reorganization of the Bombay judicial establishments which took place in 1873. It was a thoroughly successful piece of work, and Mr. West's Kanara achievement must have had much to do with persuading the Government of India, nearly twenty years later, that he would be the best man to send to Egypt to advise upon the reconstitution of the tribunals of that country. He distinctly left his mark for good upon a hitherto neglected district, and he will long be remembered there as an official who took the trouble to put himself into peculiarly intimate relations with the people of his district.

But his stay in Kanara was short—very short considering how much he accomplished there. After two and a half years in the southermost district in the Presidency he was transferred to the other end to take the Judicial Commissionership of Sind. Here again his useful passion for judicial efficiency and reform became active. He looked carefully into the working of the subordinate courts, and introduced many improvements. But his career in Sind was short. Early in 1869 he went to Europe on two years' leave, then took the degree of M. A. in the Queen's University of Ireland, and was called to the bar in Dublin. From May, 1871, he acted for six months in the High Court in the place of Mr. Justice Lloyd, and on the return of that judge he once more took up the Registrarship of the High Court before returning to Sind in the substantive appointment of Judicial Commissioner. In 1873 he has elevated to a permanent seat in the High Court. We cannot here speak at length upon the character of his work on the Bench. That he gave satisfaction to the bar and to the public, and that his decisions were looked upon with confidence, is the least that can be said. His most signal achievement, if forensic achievements can be measured by their duration, was the famous Kanara case, in which he exhibited the virtue of patience while listening to a speech of seven weeks' duration from the plaintiffs' counsel. But there was something more than length in this memorable case and in the judgment which was pronounced on it; the latter disentangled and defined a vast body of complicated and inchoate rights, and brought peace and certainty where formerly all had been confusion. A careful review of Sir Raymond West's contribution to the Bombay Law Reports would show that he has contributed more perhaps than any of his contemporaries to the elucidation and settlement of vexed questions, certainly in the domain of Hindu law, upon which he spoke with an authority which few could challenge. Amidst the many testimonies to his merits as a judge which were passed when he quitted the Bench there were none perhaps upon which he will look with greater pleasure than the resolution which was passed by the Pleaders' Association. In that resolution the pleaders affirmed "That during the whole of his career as a Judge of the High Court, Mr. Justice West has, by his unfailing courtesy and his genuine desire to see the position and prospects of the pleaders improved, laid them under great obligation. That his great natural abilities and deep learning and the varied experience he brought to bear on the administration of justice in this presidency deserve warm recognition by members of this Association; and they cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the sense of their indebtedness to him."

Long before he left the Bench Mr. West had gained an established reputation as a jurist. The Government of India recognized this when in 1879 they nominated him a member of the Indian Law Commission upon whose recommendation the outlines of the Transfer of Property Act, the Trust Act, and other important chapters of the Civil Code were drawn up. Mr. Justice West took an important and a leading part in the deliberations of the Commission, and the passages of their report which deals with the principles and the order in which codification should be carried out are understood to have been written by him. Equally conspicuous was the recognition of his position as a jurist when, at the request of the ForeignOffice, he was invited to proceed to Egypt, there to take up for a time the office of Procureur-General. It might be difficult to give a specific statement of the direct results of his mission, which was supplemented by the perhaps more immediately successful mission of his colleague, Mr. Justice Scott. But he worked under the disadvantage of having to return to India before he could see the fruition of his work, as well as under disadvantages of a political kind which belong to the recent history of Egypt as an object of conflicting international ambitions. No one could have gone to the task better equipped than he. The Egyptian prisons were in a deplorable state, and his oversight of the prisons in Sind, while Judicial Commissioner of that Province, was an excellent preparation for undertaking the task of prison reform in Egypt. The work of the courts was dreadfully in arrears, and he had shown in a Bombay district how the list could be reduced. The judicial machinery in Egypt was out of order, and he had had an opportunity in Kanara of showing how in two years order could be evolved out of something like chaos in the Subordinate Courts. Much remained to do before the Egyptian Courts were in possession of a workable Code, and one suited to the peculiar needs of the country, and his experience in the Indian Law Commission was a valuable preparation for that task. The code at that time in operation in Egypt was based upon the French Code, and a jurist with unrivalled experience of the administration of law amongst an Oriental people might be expected to speak with authority upon the best method of adapting a body of laws shaped on western models to the necessities and instincts of an Eastern population. Lord Harris, in his recent eulogy of Sir Raymond West, bore testimony to the value of his labours in Egypt, and we doubt not that Mr. Justice Scott, who is worthily fulfilling a similar mission, would cordially endorse all that might be said in that regard.

In 1887, on the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill, Mr. West was appointed to the seat in the Executive Council filled by that able and most estimable of administrators. The appointment was not made with the alacrity that was expected by the public and the service at large, by whom Mr. West was looked upon as the one man who by merit and service was entitled to it. His appointment was understood at the time to be due to the strongly expressed opinion of the late Sir Henry Maine, and of Lord Ashbourne, the Irish Lord Chancellor, who greatly helped Lord Cross to resist the influences that were brought to bear upon him in another direction. A year later he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. His career in Council has been perhaps busier than that of most of his predecessors, and this is saying a good deal, when the burden of the routine work of a Member of Council is considered. The semi-judicial, semi-political work from the Native States that comes before the Judicial Member amounts on the average to three hundred cases in a year—cases of unequal importance it is true, though they make very large claims upon the time and care of a conscientious official. To a statesman of Sir Raymond West's intellectual temperament the absence of any fixed rules for the determination of cases of this kind must now and again have been embarrassing enough, but so far as it was possible to do so he has brought this part of his work into subjection to general principles. It is a work of which the public hear next to nothing, but upon the way in which it is done very largely depends the reputation which the Government of Bombay bears in the Native States for impartiality and justice. We believe that Sir Raymond West's performance of this part of the duties of a Member of Council was on the whole satisfactory. An unwelcome and a burdensome addition to the responsibility and work of the Judicial Member of Council was made in 1889 by the Crawford Case and the many delicate questions arising out of it connected with the discipline and conduct of subordinate judicial officers. His contributions to legislation have been not unimportant, but it is not upon these that any part of his reputation rests. The Village Sanitation Bill which he introduced in 1889 was always understood to have been rather an evolution from his inner consciousness than the outcome of consultation concerning the facts and necessities of the subject with the officials who by experience of district life were most fitted to advise him. Nor was his piloting of the Boiler Inspection Bill through the Legislative Council a satisfactory piece of navigation. Here again we saw that introspective and cogitative processes, though valuable enough for metaphysical purposes are not always the most satisfactory sources of inspiration when legislation adapted to the practical necessities of the community is being framed. We have yet to see whether Sir Raymond West will leave his mark upon one important chapter of legislation in which the public of the Presidency are deeply interested. For a man quite capable of drawing distinctions there was something surprising in the vehemence with which he condemned root and branch the laws by which an endeavour has been made to relieve the agriculturists of some of the Deccan districts of the pressure of exorbitant debt. Sir Raymond West, when in the High Court administering the Act, deemed the Bench as suitable a place for denouncing it as the market-place, and there are some of his decisions under the Act which seem to raise the question whether it is a judge's duty to administer and expound the law, or to discredit it. The latest official information on the subject points to Sir Raymond West as being as hostile to it as ever, and as believing that it has left the ryots in a worse position than they were in before. It will be interesting to see if in the legislation which will result from the recent commission the views of Sir Raymond West or those of his colleagues in the Government will prevail.

We have left to the last Sir Raymond West's services to higher education, and indeed the value of these are so self-evident, the loving earnestness with which he threw himself into the work is so well known, that anything more than the barest reference to it should be superfluous. He will long be remembered as a Vice-Chancellor evidently devoted to learning in itself, and as ardently desirous of seeing it propagated amongst the people of this country.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert, F.R.C.S. I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Captain F. R. Barrow, D.S.O., North Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Inspector and Adjutant.

MAJOR B. A. BEALE, West Surrey Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

MAJOR D. E. DEWAR, Royal Artillery, is transferred to the 42nd Field Battery, at St. Thomas' Mount.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN A. L. BORRADAILE, Medical Staff, has been appinted to the medical charge of the Hong-kong Regiment.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the proposal regarding the grant of honorary rank on retirement to deserving native officers, granting them the title of Honorary Subedar-Major, &c, and also the extension of the grant of the honorary British rank of Captain in exceptional cases to any very distinguished Resaldar-Major, Subedar-Major, or Native Officer who has served as an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, a Governor, or a Commander-in-Chief.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—*Out of India*: Colonel C. T. Barrow, Scottish Rifles, for 12 months on medical certificate, and Lieutenant W. H. Paterson, East Surrey Regiment, for 5 months and 15 days on private affairs. *In India*: Major A. G. Watson, Station Staff Officer, Jullundur, to Kashir, for 3 months; Captain A. J. W. Allen, Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad, to Simla, for 64 days, on private affairs; Lieutenant N. Macpherson, 1-2nd Gurkhas, to Murree, for 6 months, to study the language.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—4th Bengal Cavalry.—Major H. C. Lamb to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Harene, retired; Captains E. H. H. Montresor and W. G. Yate to move up in grade succession, and Captain F. J. B. Priestley, from 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander. 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant C. G. E. Ewart, from 13th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 16th Bengal Cavalry.—Major A. de V. Alexander to move up in grade succession, vice Becher, retired; Captains C. J. Robarts and V. M. Stockly to move up in grade succession, the former remaining seconded; Captain H. F. Waldron to be Squadron Commander; Lieutenant C Bailey to be Squadron Officer, Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell to be Squadron Officer, but to be seconded for employment in the Burma Police; Lieutenant C. E. Thornton, from 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer. 17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. M. Wikeley, from 10th Bengal Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 18th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant S. B. Grimston to be Adjutant. 3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant P. B. Warren to be Adjutant. 4th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Thompson to be Commandant, and Captain H. Read from 5th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command. 10th Bengal Infantry.—Major V. Schalch, from 11th Bengal Infantry, to Commandant, vice Palmer, retired. 13th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant M. Stevens on reverting from the Commissariat Department, to be officiating Wing Officer. 17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant G. L. S. Ward, Berkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, in cancellation of the appointment of Lieutenant LeFleming, Dorsetshire Regiment. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant A. E. Dallas, from 5th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay,

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik presiding. There were present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Karsandas Chabildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nusserwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. Viegas, in accordance with notice of motion, moved that the resolutions of the Corporation levying admission fees to the Victoria Gardens be rescinded, and that the gardens be thrown open to the public free of charge. In support of his motion he said that the garden was a gift to the City by the late Agrihorticultural Society, and that the site was given them free of charge by Government on condition that the garden should be laid open free to the public. If they wanted to improve the zoological collection, it might be fenced off in a particular part of the gardens, and fees might be levied on people visiting the same. The Municipal Commissioner was himself now convinced that the fees for visiting the gardens ought not to be levied inasmuch as the scheme had not proved remunerative. About ninety per cent. of the revenue derived was from persons, who went to the gardens under the impression that they had not to pay any fee, but which they had to pay in order to avoid disappointment.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks seconded the amendment.

Dr. Mody was in favour of charging fees on two or three days of the week to enable respectable people to visit the gardens when they were not infested by the roughs and bad characters.

Dr. Katrak supported the proposition.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola moved an amendment that the consideration of the motion be postponed for two months, and in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish statistics of persons visiting the gardens during free days and fee days in the month of May, and to report what measures he suggested to materially improve the zoological collections at the gardens, and what expenditure would be incurred thereby.

Mr. S. Solomon seconded the amendment.

Mr. Grattan Geary went into the history of the previous resolutions passed by the Corporation in connection with the subject and was in favour of postponing the consideration of the subject until the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee fixed a revised amount of fees and the days on which it ought to be levied.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was in favour of the retention of fees so as to permit of respectable people visiting the gardens with their families in days when it was not visited by objectionable people.

Mr. R. M. Sayani thought that the experiment of levying fees having failed, they must leave the gardens open free of charge.

Dr. Viegas having replied on the whole debate, the amendment of Mr. Ebrahim was put to the vote, and lost. Dr. Viegas' proposition was carried by a large majority.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Viegas proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of a code of rules being framed as early as possible, fixing the relative responsibilities of Municipal officers and servants in regard to any losses which the Corporation may sustain through Municipal employes." In support of this motion, Dr. Viegas alluded to the recent frauds occurring in connection with the Assessment Department, and to the loss of three lakhs through the alleged negligence of an officer in respect of the Love Grove pumping engines, and said that rules ought to be framed so as to enable the Corporation to fix the responsibility on a person or persons through whose carelessness or fraud the Municipality might have to suffer a pecuniary loss.

Mr. C. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Mody was in favour of obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the subject, and he proposed a rider to that effect to Dr. Veigas' proposition, which was accepted.

Mr. Sayani although he sympathised with the object with which Dr. Viegas has brought forward the proposition, considered it a useless one.

The Municipal Commissioner agreeing with the last speaker said that rules were in existence for the guidance of all officers in all departments. Each department had its own standing orders by which its duties were regulated. It would be impossible to frame rules such as Dr. Viegas intended. Every case ought to be judged on its own merits. In one case there might be an absolute neglect, whereas in another there might be absolute fraud. Every employe who had something or other to do with money always furnished a pecuniary security.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, agreeing with the Commissioner observed that it was entirely outside their province to frame rules as asked by Dr. Viegas. It would be impossible to frame rules on lines laid down by the proposer of the resolution.

Mr. Gilbert proposed an amendment that Dr. Viegas be requested to prepare a code of rules fixing the relative responsibilities of municipal officers and servants in regard to any losses the Corporation might sustain through municipal employes. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Lund seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas said that if he had the honour and privilege of being appointed the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, he would be very happy to frame the rules to the best of his power and ability. (Loud laughter.)

The amendment was then as a matter of formality put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was also rejected by a large majority.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. M. Shroff proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish a complete report in regard to the sinking of a trench laid in the gully of the building of one Mr. Dhondiba Crushuajee, on the Haines Road, for the purpose of laying a drain pipe there, in January, 1891. In support of his proposition, Mr. Shroff referred to a suit recently tried by the High Court in connection with the subject of the resolution, which he said the Municipality undertook to defend without the knowledge of the Standing Committee. He proceeded to point out the several irregularities on the part of the Engineering Department in connection with the case from documents which were submitted in court, but he was not allowed to do so until a complete report which was asked for was laid before the Corporation. Eventually on the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to lay before the Corporation proceedings of the High Court suit brought by Mr. Dhondiba against the Municipality together with such remarks as he might wish to make.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE Mails from Bengal, the N.-W. Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces expected in Madras on Tuesday were not received in Madras until Wednesday, as the train conveying them missed connection at Manmad. This, says the *Madras Mail*, is getting rather a frequent and troublesome occurrence.

THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge (Bombay Branch) held their annual meeting, in the Cathedral High School, on Wednesday evening. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay presided. and amongst others present were the Reverends Dr, Evans, F. N. Hill, J. H. Lord, secretary of the Society. Chas. Gilder, E. H. Beale, J. W. Biscoe, C. Mayhew, Haslope, Messrs. F. C. Brewin, T. A. Savage, T. Withey, and W. H. Hussey.

The Rev. J. H. Lord first read the annual report published in yesterday's issue.

The chairman then said that before proceeding to the adoption of the report, he would like to address a few words to the meeting. In regard to their financial position, he said that the word debt occurring in the report was apt to mislead in the sense that it gave people the impression that the position of the Society was other than it actually was. They would see that they spoke of having at the commencement of the present year owed £272 sterling to the present Society, which debt they had diminished by £49 since the beginning of the year; and it must be remembered that the debt came through having got the stock that they kept in their depot from the Parent Society; and the latter in consideration of the work done by the Bombay Branch allowed them to keep that stock lying there, and to pay for it as they sold it, or as they could. The balance of assets at present over liabilities was close upon Rs. 2,000, allowing about Rs. 900 for depreciation. The stock in the depot now was valued at between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000, which brought their assets, as already stated, nearly Rs. 2,000 over their liabilities after allowing Rs. 900 for depreciation; so that their position was financially sound. Nobody, therefore, should run away with the idea that they were owing a large sum of money to the Parent Society, but that the money they did owe was represented by a substantial stock of books lying in their depot. Before leaving the subject of the depot he thought he ought to say a word or two about that unhappy circumstance which took place in the depot during the year. One reason why he felt called upon to speak about it was that he happened to be out of the country, on furlough, at the time that the committee found itself actually obliged to go into the court, whereby he had not come in for any share of the odium, which attached to the executive who took action in the matter; although he supposed that he was more completely responsible for what had taken place than anybody. He supposed it was more due to his advice than anything else, that the members felt themselves bound to prosecute. It was a deeply painful necessity, and he thought he might add why it was a necessity. The reason was this. The case referred to was the third in which defalcations had occurred in the depot. They knew that they had lost Miss Robson's services for a long time, and while they wanted her services they on two occasions suffered from dishonesty amongst their employes. So the question really came to this. Was a religious society to practically allow itself to be robbed,—simply because it was a religious society, to permit its money to be embezzled with impunity? He did think that to have twice accepted loss rather than go into court and to have found that that only led to a third defalcation on a very much larger scale was really to find themselves in the position that they must either do what was very distressing and go into court as prosecutors, or allow it to be a thoroughly understood thing, that to be in charge of the property of a religious society was to be allowed to be dishonest with absolute impunity. No right-minded person could have thought that that was the right course to take. What brought the course they did take to a head was that they found influence was being used, attempts were being made, while it was said, that being a religious society, the matter would be settled out of court. Well, an attempt of that kind adopted on behalf of the defaulter made it an absolute impossibility that the course to adopt could have been other than that adopted, deeply painful though it was to them to take that measure. Knowing that, he felt bound to put on record his opinion as to that course of the Society being right, and that it was a matter of regret to him that the odium should have fallen upon his colleagues during his absence, when he was more responsible for what had been done than any of them. Referring next to the reference in the report to the falling off in offertories during the year, he was afraid, the chairman said, it was the universal experience of those who had to do with a large number of different religious organizations and societies, that the amount of money raised for different purposes over the same area varied very little from year to year, but that when a special appeal was made for one object, they would find that a large amount contributed to that would come off to some other object. He could not remember at that moment to what other work the money went, though the offertory reports would show, and they would also show that the total amount collected during the year was very much the same as in former years. They would all probably remember one fact which illustrated very pointedly what he was at the moment referring to. The year after General Booth succeeded in raising that very large sum of money for his social project, the London hospitals found themselves out of pocket by about £100,000 for the year. The money that had gone out to that scheme had simply been lost to other charities. So, though on a smaller scale, it was the same in this case. The chairman concluded by referring to the progress made in the re-translation of the Mahratti prayer book.

The Rev. Dr. Evans moved, and Rev. Mr. Haslope seconded the adoption of the report which was carried.

The Rev. Charles Gilder, treasurer, then submitted the balance-sheet and balance of assets and liabilities referred to in yesterday's report, into which, however, an error crept. The latter portion of the final sentence of the first paragraph of the report ought to have read as follows, "the sum of £274-17-4 which appears as having remained due to the Parent Society, on December 31, has been reduced during the first three-and-a-half months alone by about £50," &c.

The meeting then proceeded to the appointment of new committees.

The names of those elected to form the Select Committee, after omitting the names of two gentlemen who had expressed their wish not to serve, was as follows:—The Revs. J. A. Sellar, Fr. J. W. Biscoe, F. N. Hill, G. Ledgard, A. Y. Browne, A. Manwaring Messrs. F. S. Punnett, J. R. Duxbury, M. H. Starling, R. G. Oxenham, and F. Yorke Smith. In regard to the twelfth member of the committee a tie in the votes existed between Messrs. S. Gore Brown and L. Penny.

On the motion of Mr. T. A. Savage, seconded by Mr. F. Brewin, it was resolved "That the following gentlemen be asked to serve (with the secretary *ex officio*) as a sub-committee for promoting the publication and circulation of vernacular literature:—The Revs. W. E. Scott (acting Archdeacon), G. Ledgard, A. Manwaring, Br. E. H. Beale, and J. A. Sellar; and that the following be asked to act as translation referees:—The Revs. J. Taylor, N. V. Athawale, Appaji Bapuji, C. S. Rivington, and S. B. Lotlikar.

On the motion of the Rev. Fr. J. W. Biscoe, seconded by the Rev. C. Mayhew, it was resolved that the following gentlemen be asked to form (with the secretary *ex-officio*) a sub-committee for purposes of Rule XX. *i.e.*, to decide what books other than those published by S. P. C. K. shall be admitted for sale in the Depot:—The Revs. W. E. Scott (acting Archdeacon) and F. N. Hill.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE experimental use during the past cold season of Karachi as a trooping port for the Punjab area having proved successful, says the Lahore paper, it has been finally decided that its use will be continued during the next trooping season.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

H. E. the Governor presided, last evening, at the prize-distribution, in connection with this institution. There was a large and brilliant assemblage, and amongst those present were:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Principal Oxenham, Colonel Wilson, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Dr. Waters, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. S. S. Bengali, Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Mr. N. B. Servai, Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. S. A. Wahed, and Mr. D. F. Petit.

After an address of welcome to the Governor, recited by one of the students, Mr. D. N. Wadia, Principal of the Institution, read the report from which the following are a few extracts:—

Of the seven schools in Bombay, the Central Boys' High Middle, and Primary Schools and the Central Girls' Primary School are located in this building, which was completed in February 1873, and one school for girls and one for boys—the latter founded by the late Mr. Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy and affiliated to this institution in 1864—are at Dhobi Talao, and the remaining Girls' School is at Mamadevi. The Central Boys' Schools were first opened in 1849 and continued under European management till my appointment in December 1873. When I took charge of them there were in all 556 boys on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 472, or about 86 per cent., but the unprecedented success, in the very second year (December 1875) of my tenure of office of 19 out of 21 boys sent up for Matriculation (in which examination the average of success under my predecessor was less than 6, the highest number ever successful being 11) raised the Central Institution so high in public estimation that by December 1876 the number rose to 603, the average attendance being 572, or nearly 92 per cent. A year or two later the half-yearly admissions were also given up, and we admitted new boys only once a year, taking care to see that none but those who were quite unable to pay the high fees charged in Government and private schools became pupils of our institution, the only exceptions ever made being in the case of a handful (six or seven boys in all) of boys under very special circumstances. The Primary and Middle School department of the new institution have been open since June last, and they have considerably relieved the congestion in the corresponding departments of this institution. We have thus been enabled to begin the new year with only 829 boys on the rolls of our Central Boys' Schools and 238 on the rolls of the R. J. Jejeebhoy Branch School, giving a total of 1,062 boys in the four Bombay Schools with an average attendance of 92 per cent. the average number per class being 56. In 1887, 23 boys passed the Matriculation Examination out of 29 sent up; in 1888, 19 passed out of 32; in 1889, 12 out of 25; in 1890, 21 out of 29; and in 1891, 19 out of 35 (of the 16 unsuccessful boys, 5 failed only in Mathematics). These figures do not include boys credited to private tuition, though educated at this institution. Owing to the abolition of the school certificate check formerly imposed by the University to prevent insufficiently prepared school-boys from resorting to the demoralizing practice of appearing in the Matriculation examination as pupils of private tutors, we are now obliged to send up a somewhat larger number than heretofore; but the percentages of success scored by this institution are still quite satisfactory, and several of our boys obtain very high places on the University mark list. With regard to the results of the annual examinations held by the Government Inspector, I have much pleasure in saying that during my long connection with the institution extending over no fewer than eighteen years, there has not been a single report from any inspector reflecting unfavourably on the instruction or discipline of any one of the 19 classes into which the four Boys' Schools are divided. The following are extracts from the latest report of Mr. T. B. Kirkham:—"It gives me pleasure to report" (says Mr. Kirkham) "that I found no falling away from the very high standard of efficiency attained during the past six or seven years of Mr. Wadia's administration. The Puncheyet may be assured that the schools as they exist at present, are managed with skill and discretion, and that the pupils are not only receiving a sound education in the ordinary sense of the word, but are being trained in principles and habits of rectitude calculated to make them grow up honourable and useful members of society. The result of my examination of the various classes were thoroughly satisfactory. English must still be regarded as the strongest subject in the school, and the methods employed for giving practice both in speaking and in writing, and for securing purity of idiom have engaged the closest attention of Mr. Wadia The general condition of the institution is such as the Punchayet may feel a legitimate pride in and such as reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Wadia and the other members of the staff." "The Girls' Schools of the institution continue to be administered under the kindly supervision of our experienced Secretary, by their wellknown Superintendent, Mr. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee. They give a sound elementary training in the vernacular; but a few of the girls after finishing their vernacular education in this institution join Anglo-Vernacular Schools like the Young Ladies' High School, of which I am a director, or the Empress High School, conducted by Mrs. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee. Of our Girls' Schools Mr. Kirkham reports as follows:—"The Girls' Schools which continues under your (the Secretary's) special superintendence, and which are still managed by your experienced Superintendent, Mr. Nanabhoy, passed as good an examination as on previous occasions. In all schools alike the girls receive a thoroughly useful education, and by the time they leave school can use all the implements of learning with remarkable facility. In the highest class of the Fort School, for instance, every girl worked correctly two sums in vulgar fractions, wrote a letter in good Gujarati in a beautifully neat and clear hand and with almost no mistakes in spelling, and [illegible] and explained Hope's Seventh Gujrati Book with the most perfect confidence. Their knowledge of geography also is remarkably good. The same sound acquirements are made in the other schools."

A long programme of recitations and songs was next gone through, after which the prizes were distributed by H. E. the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor, in addressing the assembly, said:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—That very pleasing part of the day's proceedings being over, and I am sure, having gained your congratulation, and having given away more prizes in a shorter time than ever I did before, I may proceed to offer a very few remarks; but I must ask you to be extremely lenient with me to-day, for having managed to catch a very severe cold in the rigorous climate of the north parts, which I have just come from, I do not feel exactly in order for very much speaking. I can assure you it has given me very sincere pleasure to have paid this visit to this most interesting, and I think I am justified in saying, widely-known institution, for I see from quotations which are to be found in the various annual reports, that this institution is referred to as celebrated for the education it gives, and for the generous principle that its establishment ennunciates, and has been referred to by many distinguished men, in England as well as in India; and I may honestly add my congratulation on the marked and consistent progress that has been made by it since the occasion when your lamented friend Sir Maxwell Melville came here five years ago to give away the prizes. I see from the report which you have just heard read that the numbers have continued to increase, and to such an extent that it has been necessary for your community to consider the necessity of having an overflow institution of a similar character, not only as regards numbers but also as regards performance. The percentage of pupils at these schools is undoubtedly remarkably good, especially at the High, and Middle and Primary Central Schools in Bombay, and when you find the percentage figuring at 90 and upwards, I feel sure you will agree with me, there cannot be anything but congratulation due to the management of the school and the system upon which it is conducted. (Applause.) It is of course a little strange for one like myself coming from a country where only last year was introduced the principle that the State should pay for primary education, to find that the idea of school fees has made such slow progress here, and that it is not now regarded as desirable in this institution, except as a slight check upon too great pressure of numbers from outside. Well, it is certainly not for anyone, whatever his experience in other countries may be, to do aught but thank those who have contributed the funds for the education of this enormous number of boys and girls—to do aught but thank them in behalf of the community, and their predecessors, for what has been done for the general advantage of the Parsee community, and for the general benefit derived by the spread of education here. (Applause.) Reference has been made in the report to the difficulty that has been found in many schools of the high character that this enjoys, of contending with the number of young men who dare to enter for the Matriculation examination, that they have not been sufficiently prepared; and they feel that the alteration in the check formerly imposed by the University has rendered this difficulty greater. Well, the attention of the University has been called to the fact, and Government has also considered the fact, that boys now leave school having obtained an endorsement of their having been educated by some one or other. As far as we can judge from the report, it may possibly be in some cases from one incompetent to teach any more than a fellow school-boy and yet these boys come forward as fit to compete in examinations of the calibre of a University examination, with the unavoidable result of an enormous percentage of failures. Well, all we can hope is that the University may see the hardship that is done to parents who have to pay the examination fees when their children have really no prospect of getting through, owing to their bringing up certificates which so far as one is entitled to judge from the reports Government has received may fairly be described as bogus certificates. Well, the matter has been brought to the attention of the University by Government who have taken the opinion of men of educational attainments in the Presidency, and all I can say now is that I hope in time, the view that is entertained by Government, and as given expression to in this report also, may find weight with those who decide on the management of University examinations. I can honestly congratulate the Punchayet upon the excellent reports that the school has received from Mr. Kirkham, and other inspectors who have visited it. I do not observe in the report anything said about the drawing classes which I observe were favourably referred to by Sir Maxwell Melville when he gave the prizes away five years ago; but I do hope the subject is not overlooked, and now that technical education has really found a foothold in the community and especially the Bombay Presidency, we may be sure every encouragement should be given to young men to take their pencil in hand, and try what eye they have for drawing in order that they may be encouraged to enter on a career which has the advantage of calling for assistance from the hand as well as from the head. I may also congratulate the managers on the fact that thrift has been encouraged in this institution by the establishment of the Pice Savings Bank. You may possibly know that in the last year, owing to the fact that the Government in England has taken over the cost of the primary schools a very great impetus has been given to thrift there by the establishment of School Penny Savings Banks; and it has been found that parents are quite willing to deposit the pence which was, before last year, paid for their children's schooling, to the Savings Banks, and by that means we may depend that in the course of years not only thrift will be encouraged amongst a people who are always accused of not being very fond of it, but that the general wealth of the county will be considerably increased. I am, therefore, extremely glad to find that the same principle has been recognised here, and that the Pice Savings Bank is as successful as it is reported to be. Then there is a paragraph in the report referring to physical exercises, and I am pleased to see that not only in literary matters, but also in regard to athletics the institution has turned out some young men who have brought credit upon it; and now that the Parsee cricketers have exhausted all fields in this country—(applause)—and must desire new worlds to conquer beyond the seas, I hope that the leaders of the Parsee community will see their way to assist them to visit those further fields and gain those fresh laurels they covet. (Applause.) A most important subject is alluded to in the report, namely that of text-books, and it is very gratifying to see what is said about them and that great care is taken in selecting those which are thoroughly sound as regards the principles they inculcate, and the lessons to be drawn from the precedents quoted, for it is of the first importance that the books we put into the hands of the young should be such as will in no way lead their minds astray. No more responsible duty rests upon those who undertake the tuition of the young than a most careful selection of text-books, and I sincerely congratulate the Punchayet upon the fact that it has been kept closely in mind by those who are entrusted with the teaching in this school. Now these are the chief points which occur to me to speak to you on with reference to this institution; but I am sure you feel as I do that this institution is doing some thing besides spreading a love of education in the young people who come here. Besides bringing credit to the Parsee community for the encouragement it gives to learning, it is encouraging in the minds of those young people a pride in their race, and that in these days is a very great thing, and I am convinced that as they grow up they feel that they have every reason to be grateful to those who have established a magnificent institution like this;—(applause)—every reason to be proud that they belong to the same race as those who have started and maintained it—(applause)—and the majority of them are in all probability desirous in their lives to bring credit upon the institution, which has nurtured them, and to do credit to the race of which they are members. I think, seeing that such great care is being taken of your young people, it is fair to augur that that high credit which the Parsee community has earned for itself in all parts of the world will be maintained by those who are coming after you. (Applause.) We all know how energetic your community is in respect to athletic sports, to business, and to the professions followed by its members, whatever they may be, and that their energy leads them far a-field. As an instance of this I may mention that only last night I happened to meet a Parsee gentleman, and having entered into conversation with him, in five minutes we were talking about a mutual friend in Shanghai. That just shows what wide strides the members of your community take and the energy which they put into their business matters. But I should venture to say that in the world where the Parsee community is not so well-known as we, Englishman, who come out to India, it is chiefly known by its very magnificent generosity in the country of its adoption;—(applause)—in establishing institutions of use and of benefit to the peoples of the country in which its members live, that vast generosity not being confined to that community alone but extending itself to people of other communities around it. (Applause.) This building in which we are gathered is one of those magnificent institutions, and the system upon which it is conducted justifies us in believing that those who come after you, and who have had the advantage of the generosity and of the training in institutions of this kind which you have established here and throughout Gujerat, will maintain the high character you have earned for yourselves. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose a vote of hearty thanks on behalf of the Punchayet of this Institution as well as my own, to his Excellency the Governor for his kindly taking part in the pleasant proceedings of this afternoon. We are all the more grateful to his Excellency, when we recollect that he has come down here to preside over us, at our request, at a great sacrifice to himself, in the midst of the heavy and numerous calls which are now being made upon his public time. Nor need we forget this hottest perhaps of the hot weathers we are now having, when he has just returned from his exhausting tour in Cutch and Kattyawar, and thought fit to encourage us in our work with his kind expressions of sympathy and approval. I am sure you will all agree with me that during the five years that have elapsed, this Institution, taking it all in all, has not only thriven steadily on, but has been able to keep itself abreast of the times, and to minister efficiently and well to the educational needs of the community for whose benefit it was specially founded by my revered grandfather. Such a record of solid useful progress would not have been possible, but for the experience and ripe judgment of our esteemed secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee—(hear, hear)—and the ability and energetic perseverance of our learned principal, Mr. D. N. Wadia. (Applause.) Having regard to the wide scope of this Institution in its teaching functions which begin with the knowledge of the Gujerati alphabets, and end with the standards of the Matriculation and Government annual examinations, and especially to the success attained by this Institution during recent years in the higher standards, it is a matter of no small gratification to the Parsee community at large that notwithstanding the limited resources at our command to meet the daily increasing demands for instruction, it has enabled the community to hold its own, as one of the foremost intellectual races of this country. (Applause.) In cultivating, again, the intellect of the race, we have not been unmindful of the *morale* and the *physique* of its rising generation. The "Register of Conduct" has been one of our earliest and strongest features, which with the co-operation of parents has had a most salutary effect on the discipline and behaviour of the pupils. Physical exercise has been encouraged as far as our means and opportunities have permitted; and the example of former pupils of the Institution, who have excelled in the noble game of cricket will, it is hoped, go far to keep alive in the present generation of pupils, their passionate love and keen interest in the play, of which his Excellency is so distinguished a master and patron. (Applause.) Not less satisfactory has been the progress of another more interesting, if not less hopeful, department of the Institution. I mean, its girls' schools. Their chief aim for the present has been to impart a sound course of elementary knowledge of the vernaculars with arithmetic and some of the very useful sciences. In asking you, ladies and gentlemen, to pass a vote of our warmest thanks to his Excellency, I think we are only giving expression to a fitting sense of our appreciation of the kind encouragement he has given to our humble efforts at self-improvement. I would also ask you to couple in the vote the name of her Excellency Lady Harris—(applause)—who has taken so great and so warm an interest in the education of our girls, and whose radiant presence we miss so much on this occasion. (Loud applause.)

The singing of "God Save the Queen" in Gujerati by a choir of young girls terminated the proceedings, and three hearty cheers were given for his Excellency as he departed.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 19th April were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Strong westerly winds. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet against 8 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi corps continues in some places. Sowing of rice seedlings commenced. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Pasturage insufficienl. Spring corps flourishing.

Shikarpur.—Corps fair. Reaping continues. Threshing commenced in 4 talukas. Wheat, gram and mattar slightly damaged by westerly winds in Ghotki Taluka. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock unhealthy in 2 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting almost over. Kharif operations commenced. Cattle in poor condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi harvest generally finished. Fodder very scarce and dear.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of rabi crops drawing to a close. Adhawa crops in 3 talukas promise well. Cattle suffering from scarcity of fodder,

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 16th April).—Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 16th April).—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking progressing. Wheat reaped. Prospects good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat in progress. Prospects of cotton fair and of other crops good. Condition of fodder-supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking completed. Land being prepared for cultivation for the next season. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain average in the district 10 cents. Threshing of bajri, jowari, tur, wheat, gram and other grains and preparation for next season continue. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing completed in Dindori and in progress in other talukas. Land being prepared for the ensuing kharif crops in Sinnar, Chandor, Malegaon and Peint. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains rising in Yeola Taluka.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 13th, 17th and 18th, and 4° warm on all other days. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind southerly on 13th, 17th and 19th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Preparations for the next season's rice crop commenced. Condition of fodder-supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning in progress. Threshing of rabi crops finished except in Mahad. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Reaping of summer crops completed.

Poona.—Rain for week in Junnar 14, Indapur and Maval 43 cents; for season maximum 1 inch 28 cents at Baramati, minimum 3 cents at Haveli. Rabi harvest almost completed. Land being prepared for the next season in Junnar, Indapur and Purandhar talukas and petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka. Sowing of hundi jowari crop in progress in garden lands of the Indapur Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops vary from bad to indifferent. Fodder and water-supply insufficient throughout the district. Prices steady. Number of people on relief works 287.

Ahmednagar—Threshing of rabi crops continues in parts. Ploughing for the next season in progress. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 16th April).—Rain at Sholapur 27, Barsi 26, Madha 32, Pandharpur 80, and Singola 33 cents. Lands being prepared for the next season in all talukas. Plants of hundi crops in good condition in Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder-supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. Scarcity of water in Madha, Sangola and Malsiras talukas.

Satara—Slight rain in all talukas except Patan, Khatav and petha Khandala. Harvesting of rabi crops over. Preparation of ground for next crop in progress. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Man, Khatav, Tasgaon and Khandala. Prices stationary. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Weather cloudy and sultry. Rain 1 inch 3 cents in Hungund, 11 cents in Indi, 7 cents in Badami, 4 cents in Muddebihal and none elsewhere. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water-supply insufficient except near streams and rivers. Fodder deficient. On Professional Agency relief work in Badami Taluka, 129 adults and 18 children employed.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 2 inches 33 cents, total 3 inches 85 cents; fair rain throughout district except in Athni and Parasgad where only 2 and 9 cents fell respectively. Cotton picking completed. Ground being prepared for next season Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in 4 talukas and of drinking water in parts of 3 talukas. Cattle distressed. Numbers on one Professional Agency work in Gokak on 16th, adults 461, children 349 expenditure Rs. 329: on one Professional Agency work in Athni, adults 65, children 52; on one Civil Agency work in Parasgad, adults 305, children 120; expenditure Rs. 168.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Nargund, varying from 1 inch 44 cents in Gadag to 2 cents in Hubli. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices stationary in 7 and falling in 4 talukas. Numbers on Local Board Professional Agency works in Navalgund on 16th, 1,024; and on Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund, 205.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district except Honavar and Bhatkal. Preparation for monsoon crop and sugarcane sowing continue. Second crops thriving above Ghats.

Rajkot.—Threshing of wheat in some places and cultivation of land for next monsoon in progress.

Wadhwan.—Cotton picking completed. Threshing of wheat in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of rabi crops and cotton picking almost finished. Scarcity of fodder in Kadi Division.

MADRAS GINGELLY CROP.

THE following is the outturn report of late gingelly crop for Madras:—The total area of late sown gingelly as now reported amounts to 289,300 acres; that 24,300 acres or 8·4 per cent. less than the normal area and 60,100 acres or 20·7 per cent. less than the area sown in 1891. The areas sown in Ganjam, Godavari, Salem and Malabar, however, show a large increase in consequence of the crop having been substituted for ordinary wet crops under the influence of high prices and failure of water-supplies. The actual decrease is large in the Ceded districts, and Kurnool and general in the Southern districts, except Salem and Trichinopoly, and is especially marked in North Arcot. The crops are still young in many places, but the estimated outturn is placed at 6 annas all round in comparison with 8 annas reported last year. In Trichinopoly and Malabar the crops are fair, and in Ganjam, South Arcot, Salem and Madura not bad; elsewhere they are poor, and in the Ceded districts and Kurnool bad.

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

THE report published in the *Kathiawar Times* regarding the robbery, under circumstances given, of twelve horses, belonging to H. H. the Rao of Kutch, by the dacoits, turns out quite accurate. Twelve valuable horses, whalers and arabs, have been carried of. Among these is Maharaja, a horse belonging to Rana Jalamsing of Charadwa, the horse that won the Kathiawar Challenge Shield in January last. The whereabouts of the dacoits—who, it is strongly presumed, are no other than the Kathiawar outlaws, who have so long succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the authorities in this province—is just yet not definitely known, but it is supposed that they have re-entered—if all of them ever went out of it—Kathiawar, and are, it is suspected, once more again somewhere, in the Thanga Hills—their stronghold. Just as we go to press we hear that these men having been hotly pursued by the Kutch authorities and have taken shelter in a hay-field near Dolya where they have killed a kunbi presumably for his having offered resistance. 25 Sowars of the 3rd Light Cavalry have been despatched from here to the place. Lieutenant J. G. Westropp, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, who had returned from Morvi on Tuesday night left for Dolya by this afternoon's train.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 20.

10 p.m.	83·4

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	87·2
2 p.m.	88·7
4 p.m.	87·3

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are particularly recommended to persons who have to pass their lives in confined and crowded places. Hundreds of thousands of our fellow-creatures toil from morning until evening in factories and workshops to the detriment of their health, and the deterioration of the race. They suffer in consequence from indigestion, flatulence and want of appetite, and these complaints, if neglected, bring about nervousness and failure of the vital powers. Holloway's remedies can be used by such sufferers to their very great advantage, as they are mild in action, and certain in their effects. No one need, therefore, lose a day's work when using them, a matter of consequence to those whose daily bread depends on daily toil.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain W C Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison & Co.

THE Barque Modesta, 255 tons, Captain J Simons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal, (22nd February), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr H N M A Taleb.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain W McAdam, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, Mussowa and Jedda, with a general cargo and 580 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain H S Shoemaker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (9th April) with a cargo of sugar and oil, 5 cabin and 19 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub,

THE s s Lady Havelock, 322 tons, Captain J C Whitby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, (16th April), with a general cargo, Mr E H Taylor, Mr R H Deane, as cabin and 12 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Jamsetjee Jehangir.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain A McKinlay, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H C Beadon, Mrs Gerrard, Mr and Mrs Winkler, Mr F Alvez, and 20 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, 1,615 tons, Captain J. F. Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong kong via Singapore and Penang with a general car go and 10 deck pas-engers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	A	P & O Co
" C. Macneil	1351	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	M'Adam	C	B & P S N Co
" Tyndale	1391	Moore	D	J Mackintosh & Co
" N. Hall	2139	Owens	E	E Bate & Co
" Almora	1715	Ingram	F	B & P S N & Co
" Lucina	1689		G	K Nixon & Co
" White Hall	1792	Mill	H J	K Nixon & Co
" F. of Inversnaid	1709	Wilson	K	W & A Graham & Co
" River Indus	2255	Scott	L	T Morrison & Co
" Zanni Stefanovich	1502	Gionis	N	J Mackintosh & Co
" Swordsman	719	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
" Tresco	1653	Browne	P	T Morrison
" Avoca	934	Nacoda	Q	Allana Munji
" Twickenham	1613	Robertson (30 tons crane)		K Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna ....Nacoda.........Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p. m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a. m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK

			No.	
S.S. Millfield	1409	Willis	1	K Nixon & Co
" Charles T. Jones	1361	Thomas	2	B Craig & Co
" D. Balduino	3014	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
" Arara	..	Mackinlay	3	K Nixon & Co
" Arthur Head	1886	Barclay	4	......
" Iran	2316	De Largy	7	E Bates & Co
" Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	W & A Graham & Co
" Aisla Craig	2188	Whyte	8	W & A Graham & Co
" Dragoman	1785	Nash	10	K Nixon & Co
" Eleanor	1228	Fill	11	Alongside
" Calvin	1679	Dowling	13	R Brothers
" Bombay	2049	Major	16	J Mackintosh & Co
" Rajpootana	2030	McKinlay (100 tons crane)		M Mackenzie & Co.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Thames......2101......Seaton.........P & C S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Lady Havelock (s)	Whitby	Colombo, April 6.
	Khiwa (s)	Shoemaker	Mauritius, April 9.
	Lady Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Port Said.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	Hongkong, April 2.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Karachi.
	Laundaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, April 2.
	Modesta (bq)	Simons	Port Natal, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Niagara (s)	McConachie	Liverpool.
	White Hall (s)	Mills	Havre.
	Rajpootana (s)	McKinlay	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Mobile, Captain McAdam, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading, yesterday:—
Steamer Arthur Head, for Dunkirk.
" Bawtry, for Zaandam.
" Khiwa, for Aden, Hoodeida, Jedda, &c.
" Highlander, for Havre and Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—7 bales wall paper, G. Amrudin.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—100 cases school slates, E. Dawoodbhoy.
Aston Hall s—16 cases soap, S Bagabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Arrayo s—10 cases tobacco, Dinshaw Merwan, 15 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar; 7 cases tobacco, Ruttonjee Byramjee; 7 cases medicine Bhicka and Co; 300 kegs paint, R M Chichgar and Co; 30 cases biscuits, A G Hoosen.
Bombay s—18 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 200 kegs paint, C Rajbhoy and Co.
Carthage s—5 cases medicine, J Jewraj and Co.
Almora s—157 cases oilmenstores, &c., S Hebtoola; 6 cases confectionery, Eduljee and Bros; 107 cases oilmenstores, &c., B Nugerally; 101 cases oilmenstores, &c. E Russooljee; 6 cases sodawater empty bottles, E Beynon and Co.
Thames s—6 cases musical instruments, &c, S Rose and Co., 2 cases printed matter, and 1 bale printing papers, Bombay Circulating Library; 19 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon; 143 packages provision &c., Treacher and Co; 2 cases books, Bombay Tract and Book Society; 1 case books, D B Taraporewala Sons and Co.; 1 case books, S. L. Norman and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Malacca s—12 cases slate pencils, E. Habib and Co.
Bombay s—48 packages aniline color, Mr Ostermayer & Co.
Annie Barrow s—30 cases colour, T F Bengalee.
Arrayo s—14 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—23 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar.
Almora s—8 cases lamps, G Poonja
Armenia s—10 cases tobacco, D Ruttonsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Mullaly, Capt. Military Works, on furlough.
Birdwood, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, from Medical Certificate, from England.

APRIL 20.

Mooney, Lt, Bo, Military Works, on leave, from Kamptee.

APRIL 21.

Kuper, Major, Bo. R A, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Neish, Lt, Bengal, Gordon Highlanders, on leave, from Subathu.
Barnes, Surgeon-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, from Deesa.
Ridley, Major, Punjab, Manchester Regt, on medical certificate, from Sialkot.
Grainger, Vety-Capt, Bo, Vety Dept, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Mullaly, Capt, Military Works, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 21.

Roy, Surgeon-Capt, Ms, I M S, on leave, to England.
Birdwood, Lt, 1st Bo Lancers, off leave, to Neemuch.
Barnes, Surgeon-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on leave, to Ceylon.
Kelly, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Barrackpore.
Mallins, Surgeon-Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1892.

I. Leave of absence for 2 months has been granted to Lieut J Sanders-Slater from the 20th inst.

II. During the absence on leave of Lieut J. Sanders-Slater, Lieut H. W. Barrow will perform the duties of Acting Adjutant.

III. A General Meeting of the whole Corps will be held at the Fort Head-quarters, on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 9 p. m., for the purpose of considering the matter mentioned in post cards which will be issued to members.

By order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1892.

The Competition for the "Presidency Medal" will be held at Coorla on Monday next, the 25th instant. Members competing for the "Presidency Medal" will wear uniform. The distances will be as follows:—

Distances.—200, 500 and 600 yards.
No. of Rounds.—7 and 1 sighting shot at each distance.
Positions, Targets and Scoring.—Regulation.
Handicap.—Martin-Henry Carbine, 3 points.

The following are the names who are qualified to fire:—Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Sergt F Wilton, Corpl G F Lund, Cr Sergt H Black, Vol J M Mason, Lce-Corpl M Ward, Corpl J A McKinnon, Sergt J E Keess, Lieut T M English, Lieut D J Sharp, Lce-Corpl T Tharley, Cr-Sergt E Thomas, Sergt R V Penington, Lieut F W English, Sergt W D Small, Lce-Corpl H W Prescott, Vol E W Parke, Vol A Paterson, Corpl J J D'Souza, Cr-Sergt E Sands, Corpl C E Morris, Vol J W Lawrence, Sergt F Waller, Cr-Sergt E W Fern, Corpl J W Gordon, Vol H A Sharp, Sergt C B Robinson, Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Sergt W H Brewer, Sergt A Monk, Sergt-Instr of Musk J Limpus, Sergt A R Sharp, Vol L Valladares, Vol A Hallums, Capt F A Little, B L H, and Trooper L B Ker, B L H.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Capt H. Herbert, F.R.C.S., I. M. S. are placed at the disposal of Govt for emplyment in the Civil Dept.

G. I. P. Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made:—Capt F. R. Barrow, D.S.O., North Lancashire Reg (Adjt, Devlali Depot), to officiate as Inspr and Adjt.

Lieut W. W. Warner, St C, has been granted by the Secy of State an extension of leave for six days on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J Crimmin, V C, I M S, to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgn-Major C Monks, I M S, or until further orders; Surgn Capt H F Cleveland, I M S, holdidg charge, pending the arrival of Surgn-Capt Crimmin.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr E Hosking, C S, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province during the absence on leave of Mr G M Macpherson, C S, or pending further orders.

Mr T Hart-Davies, C S, acting Judge and Sesssions Judge of Ahmednagar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi vice Mr Hosking, or pending further orders.

Mr A S Moriarty, C S, acting Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Assist Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar vice Mr Hart-Davies, pending the return of Mr S Hammick, C S, from special duty or until further orders.

Mr Dayaram Gidumal, acting Assist Judge and Sessions Judge Shikarpur, is allowed furlough for one year from such date in April 1892, as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr Dayaram, or pending further orders:—Mr E H Moscardi, C S, on being relieved by Mr Tagore, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat Dist for the Broach Collectorate; and Mr M P Khareghat, C S, to act as Assist-Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikarpur.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Mr E H Moscardi with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat District in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold is Court at Broach. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Moscardi to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed to him for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

Azam Sewakram Vilaitrai, acting Head Munshi of taluka Rato-dero in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges passed on the 7th instant, according to the Higher Standard, an examination in the Vernacular language marked against their respective names:—Rao Saheb Vishweshwar Venkatesh Kalianpurkar, acting Joint Subordinate Judge, Gadag, and Rao Saheb Mohonrai Dolatrai, Subordinate Judge, Godhra, Marathi; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjpe, Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, Joint Subordinate Judge, Satara, Rao Saheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate, Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha, Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate, Subordinate Judge, Rahuri and Kopargaon, Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi, Subordinate Judge, Kada and Karjat, Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni, Subordinate Judge, Amalner, Rao Saheb Govind Vasudev Kanitkar, Subordinate Judge, Sangola and Malsiras, and Rao Saheb Prabhakar Vithal Gupte Subordinate Judge, Basseis, Gujarati; Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, and Rao Saheb Sitaram Vishnu Bhave, Subordinate Judge, Alibag, Kanarese.

Mr Shripat Khanderao Vijayakar passed an examination in Gujarat according to the Higher Standard on the same date.

A'zam Narayan Yeshwant Pradhan, Head Karkun of taluka Dindori in the district of Nasik, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru acting Mamlatdar of taluka Nevasa in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surgn Jamshedji Pochaji Pocha is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Kharsedji Nasarvanji Sirvai, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and thirteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hormasjee Kharsedjee Kutavala to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Kharsedji Nasarvanji Sirvai on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr Waman Ramchandra Gaunde, extra Assist Convr of Forests, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Sir Raymond West, K C I E, is permitted to resign H M's Convenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt H Herbert, F R C S, I M S, to act as Second Surgn, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, during the deputation of Surgn-Major W K Hatch to act as Senior Medical Officer in charge, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and Senior Surgn, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, or pending further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G McC Harrison is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Karachi Canals, during the absence of Mr J Tate on privilege leave or until further orders.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honl. the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Navalshankar Narsinhprasad Shukla and Venishankar Revashankar Shukla, B A, LL B, Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Ahmedabad District.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Janardan Damodar Dikshit a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

A zam Anaji Ramchandra Pethe, B A, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Vada in the Thana District in relief of Rao Saheb Narayen Gopal Raje, appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Alsette, during the absence of Rao Saheb Balaji Lakshman Oke on privilege leave for two months.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Vithal Appaji Wad, B A, probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of taluka Sangola in the Sholapur District, is confirmed in that grade.

A'zam Bhogesh Bhimaji, Head Karkun, taluka Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the same taluka during the absence of Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam Deshpande on one month's privilege leave.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Vad, B A, to be first grade Mamlatdar vice Rao Saheb Mahadeo Sakharam Khandekar, retired on 31st ultimo.

Rao Saheb Narayen Waman Deobhankar to be sub pro tem first grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani is confirmed as second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Babaji Nachane to be sub pro tem. second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Ramrao Krishna Limaye is confirmed as third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Narayan Abaji Parnaik, B A, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Chintaman Krishna Hardikar, B A, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar; and Rao Saheb Waman Balkrishna Deshpande is appointed sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar and posted to Karjat in the Ahmednagar District.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

(SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1892.)

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

The following Notifications are issued by the Resident:—

As the term of office of the following nominated members of the Basim Municipal Committee expired on the 31st March 1892, it is hereby notified that they have been reappointed from that date with the approval of the Resident:—(1) Mr C A W Davies, Offg Depy Commissioner; (2) Dr O W Jones, Civil Surgeon. (3) Mr Saadat Mir Khan, Tahsildar.

The following transfers and postings are ordered:—

Third class Hospital Assist Rookmiah Naidu from the Civil Hospital, Basim, to the independent charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Donegeon, vice First Class Hospital Assist Koonj Beharry Lall, deceased.

Third class Hospital Assist F Thumbooswamy Pillay from the Reserve List, Ellichpur district, to the Civil Hospital Basim.

Third class Hospital Assist M G Pragasam from the Civil Hospital, Ellichpur, to the independent charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Darwah, vice First Class Hospital Assist Meer Valiat Hoosein, invalided.

Second Class Hospital Assist Syed Mohuiudeen from Ellichpur Peli Road, Melghat, to the Civil Hospital, Ellichpur.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (1) of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law of 1889, the Resident is pleased to invest each of the officers named below with the powers of the Court of a deputy Commissioner for hearing appeals from decrees passed in original civil suits by Courts subordinate to the Court to the Deputy Commissioner in the district of which they may be attached:—Captain J G Morris, Mr C A W Davies, Khan Bahadur Syed Shumshuddih Ali, Pundit Suraj Narain, and Khumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (1) (a) of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law of 1889, the Resident is pleased to invest each of the officers named below with the powers of the Court of a Depy Commissioner for the trial of original civil suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value without limit as regards the value, and to declare that the powers shall be exercised within the area of the district to which they may be attached:—Captain J G Morris, Messrs C A W Davies, Shumsuddin, and Suraj Narayen, Kumar Shri Harbamji Rawaji, Capts R V Garrett, and C Chamier, Messrs Bhandhuji Janardhan, Deorao Jeykrishna, Munshi Ajudiah Pershad, V N Dandekar, C H Price, Manicksha Ruttonji Dustur, Ardasir Dinshaji Chenoy, W N Bapat, R MacGill, Kesheo Rao Jeykrishna, Ambadas Sunto, and Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana.

In supersession of Residency Orders Notification No 337 of 28th October 1890, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 8 (1) and 20 of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law of 1889, the Resident is pleased to order that the court of each of the Assist Commissioners, Attaches, and Tahsildars named below shall be a court of the class specified opposite his name; and the Resident is further pleased, under section 8 (3) of the said Law, to declare that the local limits of the jurisdic tion of the court of an Assistant Commissioner and Attache shall be the limits of the district to which he may be posted, and that the local limits of the courts of a Tahsildar shall be the limits of the tahsil of which he is in charge:—Assise Commrs—Capt J G Morris, Mr C A W Davies, Khan Bahadur Syed Shumsuddin Ali, Capt R V Garrett, Pundit Suraj Narayen, Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Capt C Chamier, and Mr Rustomji Furdonji as Assist Commrs, 1st class. Mr Godwin-Austin and Mr F W Prideaux, Assist Commrs, 2nd class. Attaches—Messrs C Sham Rao, Hyder Ali Khan, and Hashmat Ali as Tahsildar, 1st class. Extra Assist Commrs—Messrs Bandhuji Janardan, Ajudiah Pershad, Deorao Jey Krishna, V N Dandekar, C H Price, Maniksha Ruttonji, Ardasir Dinshaji Chinoy, W N Bapat, R MacGill, Kesheo Joy Krishna, Ambadas Santo, Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, Govind Raz, J O'Grady and Gunesh Bapuji, and Offig Extra Assist Commr, Shapurji Virji, Assist Commrs 1st class. Extra Assist Commrs—Messrs E Marshall, Meer Mubarak Ali, Meer Safder Ali Beg and Munshi Azizuddin as Assist Commrs 2nd class. Offig Extra Assist Commrs—Mr Sheik Mahomed Ismail, as Assist Commr, 3rd class.

Tahsildars—Messrs Govindrao Yeshwant, Narayan Pandurang Joshi, Sadat Meer Khan, Girrao Ramchandra, Krishnaji Hari, Ganesh Govind, Waman Ganesh, Krishnaji Anant, Ahmed Ali, Yeshwant Mahadeo, Bulwant Bapuji, Govind Gungadhur, Balkrishna Bulwant Sule, and Eknath Moreshwar, Tahsildars 1st class.

In supersession of Residency Orders Notification No 338, dated the 28th Oct 1890, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 10 (1) of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law of 1889, the Resident is pleased to confer on the Courts of the officers named below being respectively Courts of Assist Commrs of the 1st and 2nd class, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Small Cause Court Law of 1889, as specified opposite each name:—Assist Commrs—Mr C A W Davies, Capt J G Morris, Khan Bahadur Syed Shumsuddin Ali, Capt R V Garrett, Mr Suraj Narayen, Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Capt C Chamier; Extra Assist Commrs—Messrs Deorao Jeykrishna, V N Dandekar, Maniksha Ruttanji, Ardasir Dinshaji Chinoy, W N Bapat, Richard MacGill, Kesheorao Jeykrishna, Ambadas Sunto, Edulji Jamshedji Sanjana, and Govind Raz; Messrs C H Price, J O'Grady, Mubarak Ali, and Offig Extra Assist Commr, Shapurji Virji.

The following transfers and postings are ordered among Tahsildars:—

Mr Wamon Ganesh from Jalgaon in the Akola district to Kohlapur in the Wun district.

Mr Govind Rao Yeshwant from Darwah in the Wun district to Julgaon in the Akola district.

Mr Eknath Moreshwar from Akola to Darwah.

Mir Anwar Ali from Mangrul in she Basim district to Akola.

Mr Bulwant Bapuji is posted to the Mangrul taluk on return from privilege leave.

Mr Balwant Bapuji, Tahsildar of Mangrul, has been appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluk Board at Mangrul, vice Mr Anwar Ali, resigned.

It is notified that Mr Kashirao Shanker Rao has been elected a member of the Basim Municipal Committee, vice Mr Bhalchandra Venayek deceased.

Mr Gir Rao Ramchander, Tashildar of Ellichpur, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

Mr Narayansing Babhutsing, Naib Tashildar of Daryapur, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Ellichpur during the absence of Mr Gir Rao Ramchander on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr Wasudeo Sadaseo Pisolkar, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, Clerk of the Resident's Court and Government Translator, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days.

Mr Sakharam Atmaram Adhikari, Clerk of the Court of the Civil Appellate and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Extra Assist Commissioner of the 5th class, and is posted as Clerk of the Resident's Court and Government Translator, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Wasudeo Sadaseo on privilege leave or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following General Orders are issued by the Resident:—

The following Regimental Order, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure:—

Dated the 21st March 1892.—Notifying the following temporary appointments from the 21st March 1892, consequent on the departure of Major F S Sorell on furlough to England:—Capt E W St G Welchman, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt T H Plumber, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieut and Qr Mr G M Audain to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his other duties.

The following promotions are made in the Hyderabad Contingent with effect from the 1st March 1892:—2nd Lancers, Jemadar and Wordie Major Ahmad Husain Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Jowahir Singh pensioned; Jemadar Sidi Ali Muhammad to be Wordie Major, vice Ahmad Husain Khan, promoted; and Kote Dafadar Abdul Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, vice Ahmad Husain Khan, promoted.

The undermentioned individual belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent, who claims his discharge after the prescribed period of service, will be transferred to the pension establishment from the 11th April 1892:—3rd Infantry:—Jemadar Ramcharan.

The undermentioned individuals belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent, who claim their discharge after the prescribed period of service, will be transferred to the pension establishment from the 16th April 1892:—4th Lancers.—Ressaidar Karim Yar Khan and Trooper Shaikh Abdul Gani.

The following promotions are ordered in the Hyderabad Contingent:—4th Infantry.—Havildar Husain Khan to be Jemadar, vice Narayen, pensioned, and Havildar Madhoparshad Pande to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Raghubar Parsad Missir, reverted.

The undermentioned individuals belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent, who have been incapacitated for further service, are granted injury pensions of the 4th degree at Rs 1-10-10 per mensem each, for life—3rd Lancers.—Troopers Harnam Singh and Indar Sing.

The undermentioned individual belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent, who has been incapacitated for further service, is granted an injury pension of the 3rd grade, viz. Rs 5-1-0 per mensem, for life, No 4 Field Battery.—Gunner Shaikh Muhammad Ali.

The following Regimental Order, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is confirmed as a temporary measure:—Dated Mominabad, the 29th March 1892—Directing Lieut H A Lane, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdt in addition to his own duties from the 21st March 1892, vice Lieut Buist, proceeded on furlough.

Lieut T H Hardy, Adjt, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, was struck off duty on the 5th April 1892, on proceeding on 7 months, furlough to Europe.

Lieut D S Buist, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, was struck off duty on the 21st March 1892, on proceeding on one year's furlough to Europe.

The following transfer is sanctioned:—Dafadar Labh Singh, 1st Bombay Lancers, to the 2nd Hyderabad Lancers.

The undermentioned individual of the Hyderabad Contingent, who claims his discharge after completing the prescribed period of service, is transferred to the pension establishment from the 1st May 1892:—4th Infantry—Private Ganga Ram.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF APRIL, 1892.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small and irregular. Readings are highest in Mysore and lowest over the Punjab. The baric gradients over the greater part of the country are steep and in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon and on and off the South Coromandel Coast they are very steep. The barometer reads below the normal every where, the deficiency being greatest at Madras, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Agra, Delhi, and Allahabad. Winds are very variable in direction and at Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Madras the circulation is cyclonic. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa and Rajkot, and moderate or light in other places. Trichinopoly reports a gale of wind. This morning, the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karachi, 18 at Karwar, 16 at Khandwa and Neemuch, 14 at Poona, Malegaon and Secunderabad, 12 at Ajmere, Rajkot and Nagpur and 10 at Trichinopoly. Except at Belgaum, Karwar, Malegaon, Cochin, Madras and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature exceeds the normal average everywhere, the greatest excess being noticeable at Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest maximum was 111° at Nagpur and Raipur. Nights are rather cool in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and more or less hot in other places. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (69°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less cludy to the south of of lat, 17°. Moderate to light showers have fallen at Mangalore, Calicut, and Bangalore. Isabnormals indicate the existance of a large depression to the east-sout-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, the baric gradients to the south of lat. 15° are very steep and indicate the probability of strong winds, more particularly off the South Coromandel Coast, where the weather is suspicious and very unsettled. This disturbance shows a slight tendency to move westwards, hence the weather to the south of lat. 14° is liable to become unsettled at any time. Conditions are slightly favourable for light local showers on the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*)

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

Mr. O. V. Morgan approved of the Bill, as he considered it was a step in advance. In dealing with a country like India it was necessary to be extremely cautious. The power of asking questions would be of immense benefit to the Government of India, because it would enable the Government to answer false charges which were being constantly made in some of the newspapers, and so the people of India would get to know the truth. He would have been glad if some change had been proposed in the India Council in London, for it was extremely antiquated, and the members were also extremely antiquated, most of them, although men of very considerable eminence, having long since returned from India. There was no representative of Indian opinion and no representative of commerce connected with India on that Council, and that was perhaps one reason why the Government of India was so long in constructing railways in India. He found considerable difference of opinion in India on the subject now before the House. The Hindoos were in favour of an educational franchise. The Mahomedans, who were one-third of the whole population, were not in favour of the representative form of government at all. The Parsees were pretty equally divided, and it would be difficult to say whether there was a majority in favour of representative government or not. He had had an interesting conversation with a man in Bombay who might, perhaps, be considered as the only representative of the working classes in the whole of India. This man said that he hated the Indian Congress, that it was a Brahminical movement, or, at all events, that it was supported by the Bengalee Baboos, who were as bad as the Brahmins and the greatest enemies of the working classes. The hon. member for Flint had spoken of the suffering and distress in India, but last year the agricultural population in India had done extremely well. Great good would accrue to India if the English people in India would admit into their society the highly educated and English-speaking Indians, who at present were treated by them with the most absolute contempt.

Mr. Curzon thought that the House would agree that the time had now arrived when the debate might come to an end. There had been a number of interesting and valuable speeches by hon. members who were qualified by experience or by residence in India to deal with the question before the House. He was glad to observe that in all the speeches the importance of the Bill had been recognized, and that there had been no attempt on either side of the House to underrate it. The hon. member for Oldham went so far as to say that it was the most important Bill which had been introduced since the constitution of India had been changed. In the various speeches delivered in the House no criticism, certainly no hostile criticism, had been directed against the specific changes introduced by the Bill. The concession of the power of financial criticism and of the right of interpellation, and, perhaps, the addition to the members of the Supreme and Provincial Councils had all met with the approbation of the House. (Hear, hear.) He did not think he had heard a single remark to the contrary. He was, therefore, relieved from the necessity of making another speech on the general provisions of the Bill, and it would only be his duty to make a few observations in reply to particular remarks or inquiries that had fallen in the course of the debate. It was not necessary to follow with any minuteness the member for North Manchester who moved the amendment, but he was bound to notice one statement of his—that the nomination to the various Councils was at the present moment a fraud. There were two members of that House who had filled the position of Governors in India, and he was certain they would bear him out in saying that it was the object of every Governor to persuade and induce representatives of these advanced political opinions to join the Councils ("Hear, hear" from Sir R. Temple.) That was the case under the hon. baronet and under the Postmaster General. He would ask the hon. member whether he had ever heard the names of Peeri Mukuji or Kustada Pal? (Hear, hear.) These were the names of the very strongest representatives of opinion in India. The addition contemplated to the Council was very modest, perhaps unduly modest, but it was true that Lord Dufferin when first he made a proposal in connexion with the Legislative Council did not propose any addition. He did not think that an addition was required. It was extremely difficult to get men in India with the necessary qualifications as to time and ability. He doubted very much whether the hon. member had at all a clear idea of what the business of the Supreme Legislative Council in India was. It was very different from the system in that House. It only legislated when legislation was necessary. (Hear, hear.) What was the process of legislation in the Council of the Viceroy? Why, before a measure was introduced, if it referred to any particular province, it was circulated through that Presidency or province, and inquiries of the most minute and searching character were made from eminent persons. The Bill was then introduced and read a second time and passed to a select committee of experts who were responsible for the legislation in its final form. Then only did it come before the Council. If the hon. member did not accept his statement he should read him the opinion of Lord Northbrook, who said:—

> "The National Congress and others have recommended a much larger extension of the numbers of the Legislative Councils. I believe myself that the Bill goes far enough in that direction. I believe there would be great difficulty in making any much large increase in the number of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy; and a substantial increase has been made in the Local Councils. Therefore, I think the Bill provides fully for all present needs in respect of the increase of numbers."

He did not think that he need pursue the subject further. He came to the wise and able—if he might say so—speech with which the hon. member for Mid-Lothian had favoured the House. (Cheers.) The great object of that speech was to eliminate the element of controversy from the debate and diffuse a spirit of harmony over these proceedings. The right hon. gentleman complained at the outset that the language of the Bill was ambiguous, but the ambiguity did not lead the right hon. gentleman to take a hostile view of the Bill. He entirely endorsed that view of the right hon. gentleman when he said that the initiative must be left in the hands of the Government of India. On this point he preferred the sentiments of the member for Mid-Lothian to those of the member for Elgin. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member asked whether the words of the clause were to be taken as mere complimentary words, and he said he was prepared to take his political reputation that the clause would be a dead-letter. Then the political reputation of the hon. member stood in great peril. (Laughter.) He thought it was a very important contribution to the debate that the right hon. member for Mid-Lothian, speaking with a full knowledge of the enormous reponsibility of the Indian Government, had laid it down that the question of the degree and of the manner in which this principle was carried out were matters, not for the consideration of that House, but primarily for the consideration of the Government of India. ("No, no.") He hoped he did not misrepresent the views of the right hon. gentleman. (Mr. Gladstone nodded.) He could only say in conclusion that he accepted the statement of the right hon. gentleman as to the objects with which the Bill was introduced. They were undoubtedly to enlist in the service of the Government of India what the right hon. gentleman described as the upright sentiment and intelligent opinion of the various sections of native opinion, and if that Bill passed that evening without going to a division he was certain that it would be attended with very beneficial results. (Cheers.)

The second reading moved.

Mr. Picton said they were in a somewhat peculiar position. The hon. member when rose to move the second reading of the Bill said in the course of his speech that he did not exclude the possibility of the introduction of the principle of election. The hon. member for Manchester afterwards rose and moved his amendment, to the effect that unless this Bill recognized the principle of election it would not be satisfactory. The right hon. gentleman the member for Mid-Lothian afterwards spoke, and said, in words of gravity and wisdom, which were recognized as much on that side of the House as on the other, that there was not much difference of opinion between them, but the Under-Secretary of State for India, in the speech which he had just delivered, had not in terms, said that it was intended that the elective principle must be introduced, or that this Bill did in fact mean that. It was not suggested on the Opposition side of the House that India was ripe for such a scheme of home rule as they desired for Ireland, but they wished for such a mild and tentative electoral scheme as was suited to the present requirements and capabilities of their great Eastern dependency and which might thereafter be further expanded and developed into a more extended scheme of electoral government. The members of various Governments, Liberal and Conservative alike, had spoken disparagingly of the natives of India. An ex-member of a former Liberal Government had once said to him, in reference to a proposed candidate for election to an English constituency, "Don't have that nigger." These words only anticipated the remarks of a member of the present Government about a certain "black man." The members of all Governments seemed, therefore, in this respect to be tarred with the same brush. All they now asked was that, little by little, by means of a very limited franchise, a few of the most educated of the natives of India should be allowed to elect a few members to the Council, and they were content that the scheme should, at the present time, be confined to the most modest introduction of the elective principle.

Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary for India whether or not he would distinctly state that it was intended by sub-section 4 of clause 1, to apply the electoral principle in India. If this was the case, then he should withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Curzon said that, in answer to the question, he did not know that he really could add anything to what he had already stated to the House. The initiative was left to the Viceroy of India, and it was a difficult question for the Government or for the House to transfer that initiative to itself.

Dr. Tanner expressed his adhesion to the view enunciated by the right hon. member for Mid-Lothian, that this section of the Bill was both ambiguous and misleading. This legislation was really the placing of additional power and opportunities for securing further emoluments in the hands of the bureaucracy of India, with the result that this meagre instalment of so-called representation would be minimized to the utmost. It was, therefore, scarcely worth having, and he hoped that his hon. friend would go to a division. The hon. member for Evesham said "Do not give the Hindoos political power." But the hon. baronet, like all others who had held such positions of trust in India, always stood by their order and by the bureaucracy. The hon. baronet spoke of the mute masses of the people of India; but had they not got good reason to be mute, subject as they were to periodical starvation?

Mr. S. Hoare denied the assertion that India was growing poorer every day. So far from that being the case, all the information he had been able to obtain during a recent visit to that country showed that India was growing richer and its trade expanding daily. The railways had been increasing at the rate of 1,000 miles a year. The continued establishment of new manufactories, and the vast discovery of coal all proved that the progress of the country was definite.

Mr. Schwann asked leave to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 20th April, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·743
Temperature of the Air	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day	90·7
Minimum do do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·9
General Direction of Wind	NNW. NW. W. WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	196

* From midnight to midnight.

A SCHEME for further extension of the Mahasu orchards at Simla is under the consideration of the authorities. It is intended to train selected Natives in fruit culture at these orchards, and then send them out for employment in the Hill States.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. CARL BOLCKOW, whose failure is agitating the northern counties, is the nephew of the late Mr. Henry Bolckow, who made Bolckow, Vaughan and Co. one of the greatest steel and iron firms in the world. It is only a year since the widow of this pioneer of the steel trade died, leaving a collection of paintings which were sold at Christie's for nearly £70,000, and sharing her fortune between Mr. Carl Bolckow's two daughters. The failure is a purely personal one, and does not affect the firm. Old Henry Bolckow's partner, John Vaughan, died in 1863, leaving an estate valued at half-a-million to his son. Eleven years later this young gentleman had got through his patrimony, and the sale of his effects at Gunnergate Hall, now the seat of Sir Raylton Dixon, whose daughter recently married Mr. Carl Bolckow's eldest son—is well remembered roundabout Middlesborough. His billiard-room there cost him £40,000, his bedstead was £1,500, and even the spittoons in his smoking-room were valued at £20 each.

E. W. Lord, who rowed bow in the Cambridge Eight, this year, is an Australian by birth, and came to the University from New South Wales, where he did not do much rowing. In 1889, he won the Fitzgerald Sculls (opened to Trinity Hall men only), and competed for the Colquhouns, but without success. In the following year he rowed No. 3 in the Hall boat which achieved the honorable distinction of being, "head of the river," but failed to carry off any race at Henley. He rowed No. 2 in the Hall four which won the 'Varsity fours, and the authorities decided to give him a seat in one of the Trial Eights. His rowing was so satisfactory that he was given a seat in the Eight, and at No. 2 performed very satisfactorily in last year's gallant struggle. Last year he again helped Trinity Hall to retain the headship of the river, and also to win the 'Varsity Fours. His rowing, this year, is as good as ever.

Mr. William Frederick Danvers Smith, who made his maiden speech, on the 4th ultimo, is, in years, the very youngest member of the House of Commons. He will be twenty-four years old next month, having been born in April, 1868. He is the only son of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, and heir-apparent to his mother, who was created Viscountess Hambleton immediately after her husband's death last October. Mr. Smith, who is tall and dark and thin, spoke from the third bench on the Ministerial side above the gangway, and he had an audience which might well try the nerves of a practised politician. The House was fairly full, and every section vied in showing attention to, and sympathy with the young senator, who was a marvel of self-possession. His speech was written out and in his hand, and he frequently referred to the manuscript without, however, slavishly following it. He sat down amid hearty cheers from both sides having occupied the attention of the House exactly sixteen minutes.

The maiden speech of Mr. Dalziel, on the following night, was in curious contrast to that of Mr. F. D. Smith. Both speeches were, however, delivered with remarkable self-possession. Mr. Dalziel's voice rang through the Chamber, while Mr. Smith's tones were modulated in a low key; Mr. Dalziel had notes in this hand, to which, however, he scarcely referred; Mr. Smith kept his notes well under his eye from the beginning to the end of his speech. Mr. Dalziel's utterances were somewhat aggressive and showed that he had fought in the battle of life, whereas Mr. Smith's were rather of the speculative character, indicative of a man who had taken but little part in the struggle for existence.

Mr. E. J. Sullivan, whose drawings in the "Penny Illustrated" have recently been somewhat conspicuous, is a young man of twenty-two, of medium height, black flowing hair, and boyish face. He joined the staff of the "Graphic" a few months before the appearance of the "Daily," and during nearly two years drew almost all the portraits which form a feature of the latter journal. More recently he has been supplying a series of sketches of London preachers to the "P.I.P.," and his work has been published by the "English Illustrated Magazine, Black and White," and other periodicals. He is a firm friend of Phil May, the clever caricaturist. His father is headmaster of the School of Art, at Hastings, and it was there that "E. J. S., 92," as he usually signs the products of his pen and pencil, received his art education. He is a hard worker, at times, and means to become famous.

The Queen has changed very much of late. She has become more nervous than she used to be, and dislikes to be alone. It is for this reason that she has made arrangements for so many of her family to visit her during her stay at Hyeres. Princess Beatrice, moreover, was never much of a talker, and now her ideas are centred entirely in her own family. The Marchioness of Lorne, on the other hand, is an intelligent and interesting conversationalist, her sympathies are wide, and her experiences are cosmopolitan. She will stay with the Queen during the greater part of the Provencal excursion, and will relieve Princess Beatrice of a good portion of the duty of attendance on their mother. The other members of the family will be merely birds-of-passage.

The interesting article in the "Speaker," on the subject of Professor E. A. Freeman, was, as the initials below must have told the initiated, the work of Mr. York Powell, the well-known Oxford History don. Mr. York Powell is an enthusiastic Welshman, and has made Celtic poetry a study. On this subject he will read a paper at the Cymmrodorian Society to-morrow. In politics he is the most Radical of Radical dons, going so far as some years ago to take the chair for Mr. Henry George, of Land Nationalisation fame, at one of the most rowdy political meetings that even the city of learning ever witnessed. Mr. York Powell has also a taste for light literature, and will explain to his pupils how far an historical novel like Thackeray's "Esmond" is to be taken seriously.

It is generally believed that Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner will succeed the late Mr. E. A. Freeman as Regius Professor of History, at Oxford. Mr. Gardiner, who now shows some signs of approaching years, is one of the pleasantest examiners in the 'Varsity, as men who have met him in the 'viva voce' of the History School know very well. His "History of Charles I. and the Civil Wars" is an historical masterpiece, and as its readers know, a model of impartiality. Mr. Gardiner's general views are somewhat Whiggish, and the apologist of Strafford is far from being a Radical. It is, therefore, a significant fact that he has declared himself in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. His wife, Mrs. Gardiner, shares his tastes, and has written a charming little sketch of the French Revolution.

One of the coming art lions is Rudolf Swoboda, the young Austrian, who was commissioned, by the Queen, to paint a number of Indian pictures. A Swoboda exhibition will be held at the Continental Gallery during the present spring, and the Queen will send about forty of his paintings which, at present, adorn the walls of Windsor Castle. Meanwhile, at his studios, in the Haverstock-hill neighbourhood, the artist is doing a great deal in the portrait line, for royal patronage has made him quite the vogue. Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and General Sir Evelin Wood have been amongst his recent sitters.

M. Tivadar Nachez, to whom a "Strad" will be presented by a grateful committee, headed by the Dukes of Edinburgh and Teck, was born in Buda-Pesth, in 1859. He studied there at the Catholic States College, and when twelve years of age went to Berlin to take the three years' course under Professor Joachim, and then studied in Paris. He first visited this country, in 1881; since then he has travelled much in Russia, France, Germany, and Austria, and finally settled here last year. He has played to the Queen at Balmoral, and dedicated a "Romance" to her.

Sackity, King of Croboe, who has just died, was a loyal supporter of our rule on the Gold Coast. A few years ago this old gentleman received the Queen's representatives with an array of trumpeters and buglers that would have done credit to a Lord Mayor. It is a pity that British officialism will not let our poor old ally, after all his services, rest in peace. Nations like to bury their kings in their palaces. In countries where we actually govern we have a right to stop this sort of thing on sanitary grounds. But Sackity was only a protected ally, and the internal affairs of his kingdom are absolutely no affair of ours.

Mr. Gordon Wilson, the owner of Father O'Flynn,—the winner of the Grand National—is the eldest son of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., of Hughenden. He married, last November, Lady Sarah Spencer-Churchill, youngest daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough. Mr. Wilson is himself a Nimrod, of no mean repute, and a persistent pursuer of the fox at Melton. It was this young gentleman, who, when a boy at Eton, showed great presence of mind on the occasion when the Queen was fired at, by a madman, at Windsor Station.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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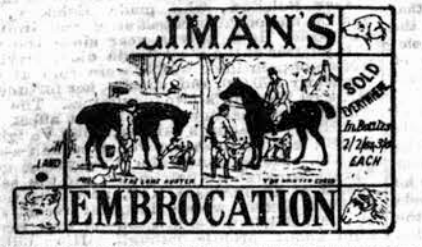

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my tables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, &c.
Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

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PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair gland are not decayed and gone.
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T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Propriet*
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For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
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Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
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